UTAH COUNTY

H.O.

Res
~~979.224~~
~~Alu~~

Historian's Office Library

The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints

Res
979.224
Alu

UTAH COUNTY.

A

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDINGS, ITS WONDERFUL GROWTH AND ITS SPLENDID PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE.

Also a Descriptive Review of Its Resources, Attractions, Industries, Leading Business Houses and Institutions, With Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Its Pioneers and Early Settlers.

Published by
THE COUNTY ATLAS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
1897.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

http://archive.org/details/utahcountyagraphic1897eng

PREFACE.

In compiling this work it has been the view of the publishers to present in a concise form the present condition of Utah County.

Great pains has been taken, and considerable expense incurred in the endeavor to secure accurate information by which the reader, after perusing these pages will possess a fair knowledge of the county's commercial and financial standing.

The aim has been to give in brief the history of each city, how and when it was founded, and by whom, and also some description of its development and growth since that time.

As far as possible the names of the early settlers in each town have been given, and also of those who may be still residing there, and if any have been omitted it has not been because of discourtesy, but owing to their names not having been ascertained.

Following the description of each town is a list of some of the representative houses doing business therein, diligent efforts being used to acquire particulars relating to the financial standing and reputation of each firm, that credit might be bestowed only where it was deserved.

Believing that in a work of this nature some mention should be made of those pioneers and early inhabitants who have by years of hard toil brought this county to its present state of perfection, biographical sketches of some of the oldest and most prominent residents have also been introduced in the following pages.

Many months have been consumed in compiling this book, and it is now presented to the public, with the hope and belief that the labor expended upon its production has not been in vain.

THE AUTHOR.

2820

INTRODUCTION.

"Aide toi et le ciel t' aidera" (Help yourself and Heaven will help you).

The truth of this French maxim has never been more fully exemplified than in the case of Utah's pioneers and successors. Half a century since, after enduring the hardships, perils and fatigue of crossing the plains, they entered these valleys, and saw spread out before them a panorama, which, while possessing many beautiful features of landscape, yet at the same time presented a scene of desolation which might have well caused a feeling of dismay to arise within the breasts of the bravest.

Was this stretch of wilderness, this trackless waste, barren and uninhabited, the "Promised Land" to which they had been led, and were to establish the "Kingdom of God"(?) Could it be that this was the Mecca for which they had resigned the world and its attractions?

Could it be that this apparently unproductive soil would some day be rendered fertile, and made to blossom with the necessaries of life? Was it for these uninviting prospects they had isolated themselves from civilization, in many cases sacrificing their homes and breaking the most sacred ties of kindred in the pursuance of a course dictated to them by the invisible but powerful voice of conscience?

It is impossible for us at this day to even faintly realize how difficult it must have been for them to mentally answer these questions which presented themselves so formidably upon their arrival, and if momentary doubts did arise in the minds of some, it was but natural, but as we look back upon the past we can see that whatever may have been the temporary uncertainty as to the wisdom of their course, the thought was dispelled almost before it was born, and with heroic determination they commenced to execute the purpose for which they had come.

They felt that they were here for a mission, and one which must be accomplished. There was within them the feeling that they were human agencies of a divine power, that a supreme being had led them to Utah, and that place was one where the exigencies of the occasion demanded prompt action.

Believing so firmly that an omnipotent power would guard them against all danger, and bring to them a realization of their desires, they nevertheless understood only too well that in order to obtain such divine assistance self-exertion was absolutely necessary, and from that day until the present they have

labored to help themselves, and whether or not they have been blessed is a question to which the answer is visible throughout the length and breadth of Utah.

Look at the cities and towns with their numerous elegant buildings, the thousands of acres of rich, fertile land, producing each year vast crops of which they have enough and to spare. See the orchards which supply us abundantly with the choicest fruits, and lastly let us look all around and see everywhere homes which these people have made for themselves, and which betoken an air of success, and we can but say that if an infinite spirit is watching over them, that they have been helped in proportion to their exertions.

UTAH COUNTY.

Utah County is situated nearly in the centre of Utah State and is traversed by the fortieth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and twelfth meridian of west longitude, and lies in part of what is known as the "Great Basin." It joins Salt Lake county on the north, Wasatch county on the east, Carbon, San Pete and Juab counties on the south, and Tooele county on the west, the boundary lines describing the shape of a shoe. It contains about 2,200 square miles of surface and presents a great diversity of elevation varying from the level of Utah Lake to the towering heights of the Wasatch mountains on the east. The mean elevation of the county being about 5,200 feet above sea level. The lowest part being the surface of Utah Lake, 4,556 above the level of the sea.

Its picturesque lake with its great expanse of water, the deep and rocky canyons, and lofty mountains, give it a wild and romantic appearance, and it would be hard at some points for the observer to find scenery elsewhere which at once combine all the features of grandeur, beauty, and harmony.

The effects produced are so artistic and so varied that it would almost convey the impression that nature had conspired to place in a few square miles all the scenic gifts at her disposal. To the lover of the wild, romantic, beautiful or rural, there is for each their share, and the residents of Utah county have reason to consider themselves especially favored in the line of scenic attractions, and the many forms of recreation and rest they offer.

From the level of the lake the mountain ranges and peaks rise, the highest reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet.

The valleys and low lands contain almost the entire population. In consequence of the limited rainfall in this section of the country, only those portions of the county are capable of being used for agricultural purposes, which have streams or rivers accessible by which the fields can be irrigated.

Owing to its great elevation above sea level and being between the lofty rain barriers, the Wasatch mountains on the east, and the Oquirrh range on the west, and its mountainous character in general, the atmosphere is light and dry, clear and invigorating, although there are great variations of temperature, incident to changes of season and altitude. In the summer it is agreeably cool and refreshing in the upper valleys and mild in the lower portions.

The fall of snow in the winter is light in the lowlands, but deep on the mountains, and in the canyons and upper valleys. This snow which falls during the winter is Utah's greatest boon, as when the spring comes, and the snows begin to melt, they furnish a rich supply of water for irrigating purposes during the hot and arid season of farming. The soil in this county is inherently fertile, and rendered un-

productive only through a deficient supply of water. In some places the soil is found to be in its natural state impregnated with alkaline salts, but these elements rapidly disappear under a thorough system of fertilization and irrigation.

In some parts of the county "dry farming" as it is called, has been extensively and successfully carried on, and it has been found possible simply through seepage, the winter supply of water, and early summer rains, to mature large crops of wheat and other cereals.

The cultivation of the sugar beet is an industry which is carried on to a great extent in this county, the Utah Sugar Works providing an immediate market for this vegetable. Immense quantities of grain are raised here every season, and no prettier sight can be imagined than upon a summer's evening, to watch the vast fields of waving grain, with their expanse of golden ears, burnished with the glorious tints and hues of the declining sun, and swaying gently with the breeze.

SCENERY.

Some of the scenery in this county defies the united powers of pen and brush to do it justice. Almost in the centre of Utah county is a body of fresh water known as Utah Lake. Situated at an elevation of 4,556 feet, this lake is twenty-seven miles in length by twelve in width, and has a superficial area of about one hundred and twenty-five square miles, and is connected with the Great Salt Lake (the Dead Sea of America) by the Jordan River.

In the summer season this lake furnishes relief from the toils and cares of life to those in search of repose or change of environment, or whose tastes lie in the direction of aquatic pursuits. The angler can here delight himself to his heart's content, reaping a rich harvest of these unwary members of the finny tribe which come within range of his seductive bait, as in those waters are to be found an abundance and variety of piscatorial specimens such as would tempt the appetite of the most dainty and fastidious epicure, and this is greatly due to the successful efforts which have been made by A. Milton Musser, who has done so much to bring the fish industry in Utah to a state of perfection.

Boating and bathing facilities are offered here with all the conveniences necessary to a thorough enjoyment of these healthful and invigorating forms of recreation, and the resort at Geneva, on the line of the Rio Grande Western, is the scene in summer of many delightful public and private picnics.

The hunter, at certain periods of the year, can be sure of being well rewarded for his journey, as game of all kinds abound along the shores of the lake, the wild and toothsome duck being especially numerous.

To the lover of the artistic, this lake with its manifold beauties, appeals to every æsthetic nerve of one's soul. It would be hard to find a spot possessing more diversified natural scenery, and rich agricultural lands lying in such close proximity to each other, the effect of which is imposing and sublime, and the panorama presented to one's view is kaleidoscopic in its nature.

The mountains towering in the distance in all their majestic and exalted grandeur, their crests standing out majestically in bold relief against the

azure sky, their thickly wooded canyons being clearly defined, seem to render the observer speechless when contemplating the stupendous picture which Nature has painted, a scene which has existed from all eternity, and which time can never efface. The many rural farms which lie near the lake, deriving their water supply from streams issuing from the adjacent mountains, present a scene strangely in contrast to the one just depicted. On the one hand we find Nature in all her wildness, and yet almost within a stone's throw, we have her subdued and catering to our daily needs. The glorious profusion of meadow, vegetation and trees seem to speak of an invisible power, working by inscrutable means, but through these silent messengers telling us of the boundless possibilities which lie within reach of man, when he exerts himself sufficiently to profit by those gifts which are, metaphorically speaking, laid at his feet.

Turning our gaze in the other direction, the lake itself forms no mean feature in this lavish display of the beauties of nature. A sheet of transparent water, lying in the bottom of the valley, its surface rippling under the breath of the soft zephyr airs which waft across its bosom, it seems to invite the stranger to refresh himself by an invigorating plunge into its cooling waters, and deaf indeed must he be who can resist the temptation offered. Throughout the whole county are to be witnessed many similarly gifted spots, such as we have faintly endeavored to describe, and the student of nature, or the artist who is unable in this country to gratify his every desire must be indeed hard to please.

COLONIZATION.

The early settlers who established themselves in Utah, and early in 1849 organized themselves into a Provisional State, which they termed Deseret (the home of the honey bee) at the first session which was held in the winter of 1849 50, the General Assembly organized the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, San Pete and Tooele, appointing to each county its court, judge and other legal officers.

Perhaps it may have been on account of its proximity to the ecclesiastical centre, or possibly from its geological and topographical conditions, but certain it is that from its infancy Utah county has been one of the most progressive counties south of Salt Lake City. From its incipiency the State of Utah in general and this county in particular, have turned to agricultural pursuits, a perfectly natural order of affairs, if, upon reflection, we remember that when it was chosen by the Mormons as their permanent abiding place, they were thrown upon their own resources to procure the common necessities of life.

In biblical times, even as far back as the creation, we find in every instance that new people in a new country turned instinctively to the soil as a means of securing a livelihood, and what could have been more natural than for these people to do likewise. True it is that the Mormons in those days being chiefly immigrants from Great Britain, were more used to a manufacturing life than to tilling the earth, yet the necessities of the occasion brought out that force of character, that indomitable energy which admits of no opposition, and entirely changed the lives, and often

the disposition of these pioneers.

The ground upon which they stood was almost all the wealth the, possessed, and from it they must draw their support and income. Their ignorance, not only of agricultural pursuits, but also of the adaptability of the ground to their requirements, rendered their task doubly hard, and it requires but little effort to conjure to ourselves the many obstacles which presented themselves as a barrier to their progress. Over a thousand miles from the civilized world, unable to provide themselves with any of the conveniences usually considered necessary to a successful system of farming, except such implements as they brought with them, they entered no complaint, but willingly exerted themselves to bring Utah to a state of perfection. Their troubles with the Indians are too well known to need allusion to them here. The many disasters which befell them have been chronicled so often that they are familiar to every child in the state. But it has yet to be recorded that their ardor was subdued or that they yielded to the weight of their calamities. Each succeeding year brought its reward and experience, and profiting by the latter they prospered, both the tiller and the tilled going through a process of evolution until the artisian became the practical farmer, and the prarie by constant cultivation and fertilization evolved into rich and valuable farming land.

Although Utah county is even now noted for the products of its soil, still it is possible that if the former conditions under which the people lived had continued to exist that its agricultural sources might have been even more fully developed than they are, but the advent of the railroad affording closer intercourse with the outside world and admitting of the speedier importation of machinery, it was not long before the tide turned slowly in the direction of manufacturing industries, it only requiring the opportunity to cause many to resume their earlier pursuits in life with which they were more familiar, as being not only more congenial, but offering better remuneration for their labors. The railroad also increased the facilities for mining, and here again we find another class forsaking the raising of crops to earn their living beneath the surface of the earth. This county is young, but there is hadly a doubt but that its manufacturing enterprises are still in their infancy, and that in time will be able to compete with and hold its own with the rest of the country, and that exportation will be as equally an important factor in its commercial activity as importation. The resources are here, with plenty of skilled labor, and when enterprise and capital enter the field the result is an assured fact.

The initial point of this county seems to have been Provo, which was founded in March, 1849, by John S. Higbee, and it was not long before numerous settlements began to spring up, and which formed the nucleus of those towns now known as Payson, Spanish Fork, Springville, Pleasant Grove, Lehi, etc. Utah county seems to have been peculiarly blessed with nature's choicest gifts, and its people have never been slow to take every possible advantage presented to them. Lying in a valley, and surrounded by lofty mountains, which are pierced by deep canyons, there is furnished to this county a plentiful and never-failing supply of clear water, which when

directed into proper channels by human agencies, imparts life to that vast acreage of soil, which in its native state produced nothing better than the wild sage, but which from its comparative freedom from injurious substances, could be rendered under proper treatment peculiarly fertile and productive.

That a desert was converted into arable land, and rendered fertile and capable of cultivation its present condition plainly shows, and looking at the productive farms, and agricultural labors of Utah county to-day, it seems almost incredible that the soil in virgin state was comparatively destitute of vegetation. By a thorough system of cultivation and irrigation, requiring years of hard labor to bring it to its present state of perfection, the soil has become so enriched by constant tilling that it is now capable of producing most of those agricultural products indigenous to this latitude, and the following statistics, together with those tables which appear later, will tend to give some idea of Utah county's resources in this direction.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE

There were in 1894, in the county of Utah 2,751 farms, of which 357 were mortgaged to the extent of $295,526, those with encumbrances being less than 1¼ per cent of the total number, the average rate of interest being 10¾ per cent.

The total number of acres under a state of cultivation was 67,633, of which 57,397 had a constant supply of water for irrigatiug purposes, thus making nearly 85 per cent of the acreage capable of raising those varieties of agricultural products, for which water is an absolute requisite. Three thousand and twenty-two acres were devoted to the propagation of the potato, from which there were raised 156,808 bushels, or 51.91 bushels per acre. In miscellaneous farm products not specified here, or in the accompanying tables there were 721 acres planted, yielding almost 500 tons, with a value of $24,231.

Fruit culture is no longer an experiment in Utah county, as statistics show, deciduous fruits being raised here successfuly, the apple, pear, peach, apricot and plum, being in size and flavor equal to those produced in other sections, and numerous orchards are now being set out for the raising of these delicious fruits.

The grape will also thrive, as is shown by the fact that in 1894 the vines yielded a product of 252,196 lbs, valued at $8,653, from which were extracted 7,312 gallons of wine, worth $6,933, and there is no reason why in the near future the cultivation of the grape, and the manufacture of wine should not prove to be a profitable industry.

LIVE STOCK.

The reports showed in the county 7,440 milch cows, 11,077 horses, 4,373 swine over six months old, and 179,147 sheep, which produced 866,255 lbs of wool, the value of which was $71,466, being an average of 8¼ cents per lb, and the second best price in Utah, Cache county leading by an advance of ⅝ of a cent.

Table showing the acreage, product in bushels, bushels sold, and total value in products:

Fruits.	Acres of Trees	Product Bushels.	Value of Product.	No of Bu. Sold.
Apples	863	143,528	36,858	7,677
Pears	117	5,121	3,487	853
Peaches	428	40,751	12,872	1,109
Plums	190	10,980	4,945	871
Apricots	167	11,988	4,717	244
Small fruits, including currants, cherries, etc.	224	195,785	....	19285

FARM PRODUCTS.

Showing the acreage in 1894, with the total product in bushels and its market value, also the average yield, and highest yield per acre:

	Acreage.	Product in Bushels.	Value.	Average Yield per Acre, Bu.	Highest Yield per Acre, Bu.
Wheat	9,488	266,662	135,017	28.1	80
Corn	3,019	75,909	37,735	25.1	75
Oats	3,872	144,308	55,736	37.3	150
Barley	1,640	66,195	24,121	40.1	...
Rye	566	6,209	3,399	11.	....

	Acreage.	Product in Tons.	Value.	Average Yield per Acre, tons	Highest Yield per Acre, tons
Lucerne	25,225	70,004	$276,233	2.8	9
Hay	8,158	12,879	54,917	1.6	....

Fruits were dried to the following amounts:

Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Pears
129,742	67,811	24,698	28,894	1,951

SUNDRY PRODUCTS.

Cider, Gallons.	Vinegar, Gallons.	Sorghum, Gallons.	Butter, Pounds.	Cheese, Pounds.	Hives of Bees.	Honey, Pounds.
36,952	7,483	12,837	625,329	10,555	6,385	221,212

For the above tables and statistics we are indebted to the First Triennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Utah, compiled by Joseph P. Bache, statistician.

STONE DEPOSITS.

The stone quarries of this county which furnish sandstone and sand asphalt are found at an elevation of 6,500 feet, on the line of the Rio Grande Western near Soldier Summit, and at a little higher altitude are located the much talked of ozokerite (paraffine) deposits. There are also some mines covering an area of 320 acres which contain a very high grade of onyx. These mines are twenty-six miles from Lehi, and are owned by J. William Wing Jr., D. S. Hitesman, F. T. Millis and W. D. Ryan. The onyx is perfectly free from flint, and received diplomas from the World's Fair at Chicago, and the California Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco, and when there are better transportational facilities to the mines, they will undoubtedly prove a source of profitable revenue to the owners.

The famous free Diamond sandstone is quarried extensively in the Spanish Fork Canyon, near Thistle.

It is of a rich dark red color and being soft is capable of being carved easily, thereby admitting of most artistic and beautiful design. Many public and private buildings have been decorated with this magnificent sandstone, the effect produced having caused much admiration, and there is a great demand for it, but unfortunately owing to its porous nature, and susceptibility to the effects of moisture, it is not adapted for use in foundations.

On the line of the Rio Grande Western at Kyune almost on the southern county line is found a somewhat similar stone to the "Diamond" but of a different shade, having a greyish hue. In some respects it is the more serviceable of the two being of a harder texture, possessing more powers of resistance, and is less effected by the weather. Although this stone hardens to some extent upon exposure, yet it admits of being carved to any design, however delicate and intricate. There are also minor deposits of sandstone found near Provo and Santaquin.

Lithographic stone is also found near Santaquin. An immense bed of black and white marble lies in one of the canyons near American Fork, and it has been used in the construction of several buildings in this county, although its present somewhat inacessible location has prevented its development to any great extent, but with a little enterprise there is no reason why a demand should not be created for this marble for building and ornamental purposes, which would justify an outlay to make it easier of access and transportation.

MINERALS.

A short distance from American Fork in the Wasatch Mountains are some rich mineral deposits which have been at times the scene of considerable activity. The mines have been worked to a considerable extent, but of late years the interest in them appears to have proven somewhat lukewarm, but a lucky strike upon the part of some prospector will no doubt arouse that latent feeling, and give them an impetus once more, and when better transportational facilities are provided between American Fork and these mines, that town may experience one of those "booms" for which this western country is noted.

UTAH COUNTY'S IRON FIELDS.

In Utah county, about forty miles south westerly of Provo city are situated vast iron ore beds or fields, covering an area of over 340 acres of ground, containing millions of tons of iron ore and manganese, both in red hematite and manganese iron ore (black) as well as manganese mines of large bodies. The manganese we are informed upon reliable authority assays over 41 per cent. manganese.

The manganese iron ores average in excess iron and manganese over 50 per cent. The red hematite also runs up to 30 per cent. and often higher. These iron fields are inexhaustible, capable of supplying iron for generations yet to come. It is now only used to a limited extent for flux, shipped to the smelters in Salt Lake Valley.

These great iron deposits are waiting only for the day to arrive (which must be soon) when iron manufacturing will necessarily receive the attention the magnitude of these deposits merit.

Standing as we have on these great iron fields and looking down upon the hills below us, with the immense deposits spread out, and deep down in the earth from the surface, iron ores covering this large area of ground, one is led to exclaim "how great are the wonders of creation, and what greatness is here in store for this county

and the State of Utah, with such wealth in iron to draw from." Developments have been made in these deposits by means of hundreds of feet in excavations in the solid iron ore. It would be difficult if not impossible to find a place where they are rivaled in extent or excellence and variety of the iron ores of commerce.

Besides its iron ores, its country rock is limestone of excellent quality, thus adding the flux necessary in the manufacture of iron. There are also in the same grounds beside the iron ores and manganese, enormous quantities of oxidized iron (soft) fit for the manufacture of mineral paints. Mr. A. A. Noon, an owner in these properties, has demonstrated this by making several car loads of very fine high grade metallic paint, which has been used in this State and proved to be equal in quality and durability to any mineral paint imported, being high in iron, and in its character fire-proof.

From such resources Utah county can reasonably expect when they are all put to use, great financial benefits. No other county in Utah, except Iron county, has such iron resources, especially as the Rio Grande Western is only about two and one-half miles from these iron deposits.

By permission we copy an article written by Mr. A. A. Noon, in which he there shows the great advancement and the greatness of iron, as well as the enormous figures in the manufacture of pig iron, and the iron ore value in tons in the United States for the year 1895. Certainly Utah is capable, with such fields of iron ore (so near to the railroads as they are in Utah county) of adding its quota to that industry.

Who has not heard of Tubal Caine, the worker of brass and iron, the son of Zellah, and a great-grand-son of Adam, who was the instructor in the working of brass and iron? From him we trace its history. We find its use growing to such importance that it became a currency as money, and as the arts developed and larger mines were found, the uses and manfactures more understood; we find the human family advancing in intelligence. From their clothing, that were made of skins of wild beasts; and holes in the caves of rocks for homes, in their place iron manufacture, though crude in character, enabled the human family to build houses and weave cloth in place of the rough tanned skins of animals. We see large structures and palaces raised with pointing spires and minarets, reaching upwards from which all intelligence flows; advancement, philosophy and science walking arm in arm with the beam of intelligence glancing from eye to eye, the result of the King of industries, Iron. With the advancement we hear the sound of trumpets and the terrible roar of cannons pursuing its murderous work; the outgrowth of ambition's greater power following along the wake of the manfacture of Iron. We see nations, countries and cities fall before its strength, and greater power reigns in the place of the fallen, the result of the conqueror Iron. We see poor creatures tortured by its manufacture; the people who see its power but care not for its virtue, but use for brute force that which is intended for intelligence. On the other hand we see it keeps in check with it strength those whose hearts are ever led to crime, while others it gave and still gives the spirit of adventure, and they try its power to bear them on water, and

with success they traverse from island to island, and intelligence, like the beautiful rays of the morning sun, brings them from darkness to light, until all the world awakes and looks forth upon the grandures, the works of iron. Knowledge is gained of all the seas, islands and icebound lands in the north, and the great seas in the south, with their months of darkness and continued winters, to the more congenial climes of ever-green lands and temperate seas, to the scorching sand deserts and the raging billows of terrible storms on fathomless oceans, reaching on down in the great waters for knowledge at the works of creation, and in the earth, and by its power delving and sinking to tell of the great hidden mysteries there, and of other great creations of animal life before our being, bringing up for us the precious minerals that have been lying there for ages useless only to man because of its scarcity on the earth. It assists to bring from the great depths, from geological changes, buried vegetable life for volatile warmth, which we call coal; and carrying us on in its great and grand results to the very heavens themselves, until man becomes almost creative on the ladder of knowledge gained by the use of iron. Commencing from a crude way of manufacture, we progress to the great advancement of the present century, with its accomplishments which join land to land with cables and telegraph wires, extending its powerful arms in iron bridges over rivers that otherwise were impassable, forming part of the mariner's compass, directing him through the darkest of night, or in the tempest with unerring correctness, and holding the light to guide him and his ship from the rock-bound coast, and shield him from the storms, and finally with the iron chain and anchor moor the gallant craft safely into port, that we may receive the embraces of those who love and are loved and bring joy, commerce and intelligence home. With its power, electric sparks are continually flashing the news of the world from continent to continent, and from city to city, placing us in hailing distance, yet thousands of miles apart, carrying on wheels, cars, bound together with iron, over rails, with human life and merchandise, in safety at lightning speed.

By its power buildings for mechanical arts and sciences, and the good and protection of all the civilized family, palaces for the rich, and the most humble cottage of the poor, are made. And the machinery that lightens labor and makes commerce successful also, and the pens and printing press that write the thoughts of man that bring intelligence the the mind and makes legible and plain the laws and business that govern society, and its pleasure and forms its protection, and with its records of the histories of the world, its uprisings and downfalls. It shows us the grandeurs of creation in primeval and modern times; and holds the power that prevents the sciences and arts from being forgotten if they were trusted to life and memory alone. It brings before one's view the grandeur of animal and vegetable life, and permits the retaining of sublime thoughts, and transmits poetry and intellectual pursuits from man to man and land to land.

By its aid, the eye can penetrate to the planetary boides and trace the motions of the stars, and with its power we sink down deep into the earth, bringing to us from far below, by ar-

tesian wells from earth's great life veins, clear streams of water. Then down, on down, still farther, until the coal oil springs up from its carbon bed. There is nothing yet that has been made too great or too small for its use. It is in very home, and in every tie that makes life happy or binds it together. Iron is everywhere, and the more that is made the more is wanted. It is needed in everything. Socially and politically, financially and intellectually, it is now the arms that all civilized and human works rest in, and progression depends upon.

Can we not consider how we can help Utah with her great iron resources in than industry? Where there is a will there is a way; but with courage, perseverance, industry and economy we can surmount what at first sight may appear difficult to reach; these are the four corner stones to success in all the labors of life. Why do we not grasp them more fully than we do in Utah by manufacturing into iron the limitless bodies of iron ore within our own State? Why is it, and who can answer?

It is but a few years ago when the now State of Utah, the then wild and desolate land, was viewed by the Pioneers. Tired and weary they beheld from Emigration canyon the open valley where the war whoop of the Indians and the howl of the coyote was the weird music of its desolation. The moon, as it rose over the massive hills and glacier-made canyons, shed its pale light only upon savage scenes and a wilderness of awful grandeur, with Great Salt Lake in the distance, adding enchantment to the view. Where the daytime, as the sun appeared to move over the great expanse of valley, it threw its piercing beams of scorching rays upon the land, drying up what little moisture fell. And in the winter, King Frost had full sway, locking the great canyon up with snow and ice, but to-day we see by courage, perseverance, industry and economy, homes and cities built therein, from the extreme north of Utah to the extreme south; winged, as it were, east and west also with towns and people; and by irrigation the climate has become temperate to the benefit and use of man. Railroads are laid through the great canyons, and can we talk to the whole world by electricity. Intelligent and refined life have taken the place of the savage. Farming, mining and the resources of the country, mercantil industries are showing the great advancement.

But one great industry is calling and receiving no answer—"Iron." And why is it? Are we forgetful of the very foundation of all civilized life from the earliest ages? are we neglecting in our rush for the ease and comforts of life, the foundation to all prosperity? Are we not importing millions of dollars annually of material made of iron that could be made here to-day?

Let us but remember, where there is a will there is a way. Our boasted love for our fellow man is not put to practice when we neglect the great means—"employment and support."

We are good citizens only when we do good to each other, that is the proper measure to measure man by, and what more beneficial industry could be established for the people of Utah?

Let us see what the United States says in relation to its iron product. Of Iron ores produced during the year 1895 there were 15,957,614 long tons, valued at $18,219,684. Imported into

the United States were 524,153 long tons, value $786,207. Thus the $19,-005,891 is only for the value of the raw iron ore, when made into pig iron about 9,446,308 long tons, value $105,-198,550. Just consider its value when thrown, as it is, into every branch of business, putting at labor in thousands of different channels, millions of people, enabling them thereby to earn an honest living.

Is it not therefore the duty of every man, when these resources are at hand and are so abundantly bestowed in Utah, to help the labor growing so fast with an industry that will be lasting and far-reaching? It reaches every condition of civilized life and all classes of society to protect life and perform the duties of our daily avocations—the clothing we wear, the shoes to our feet, the cover to our heads, the homes that shelter us from the inclemencies of the weather, the wheels that take the farmers to the farm, the shoes for the horses, the tools that plough the land that it may yield its product, the reaping, the harvesting, the gathering it in, in all conditions reaching far and near, adding comfort, advancement and intelligence, we are continually calling upon the great parent of all industries, Iron.

Does it not behoove us to give this matter—the manufacture of iron—a serious consideration in this now new State of Utah ere we hide ourselves behind a fancied security, forgetting this most important of all industries? Remember, where there is a will there is a way. Prosperity comes to those who with willing hearts and hands work for the goal they desire to reach.

BANKS.

The banking institutions of this county are noted for their solidity, and progressive, but conservative management. They indicate beyond all disputable doubt the commercial progress of the county and show its ever increasing financial strength and prosperity.

As far as we have been able to ascertain there has never been a bank failure recorded in Utah county, which speaks highly in favor of their stability, especially if the financial depression prevalent throughout the country during the past few years is taken into consideration.

Every town in the county should possess its own bank, and we hope the merchants in the county will soon realize the importance of this statement, and organize and support a home institution instead of depositing their funds for safety in a neighboring town.

MERCANTILE INSTITUTIONS.

Almost every line of mercantile industry is represented in Utah county, and with the ample facilities for transportation, it is now possible to purchase in most of the towns, almost any article which is produced in the east, and since the move has been made in the direction of home manufacturing it is to be hoped that this county will soon produce more of those goods which at present it is necessary to import from other states.

In the majority of instances they could be made here just as well as elsewhere, and a policy of home industry would benefit alike both the

dealer and the customer; and when these conditions prevail, an impetus will be given to Utah cities such as they have never before experienced.

In their respective places we have given a description of some of the representative mercantile houses in Utah county.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

Nearly every town in the county has its post office and daily mail, and in many cases, where the town lies upon the railroad there are several mails received each day. To those desiring a quicker means of communication the wires of two telegraph companies reach neraly every town in the country, vis: The Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Deseret Telegraph Company. The construction of the latter system was under the superintendency of A. Milton Musser, of Salt Lake City.

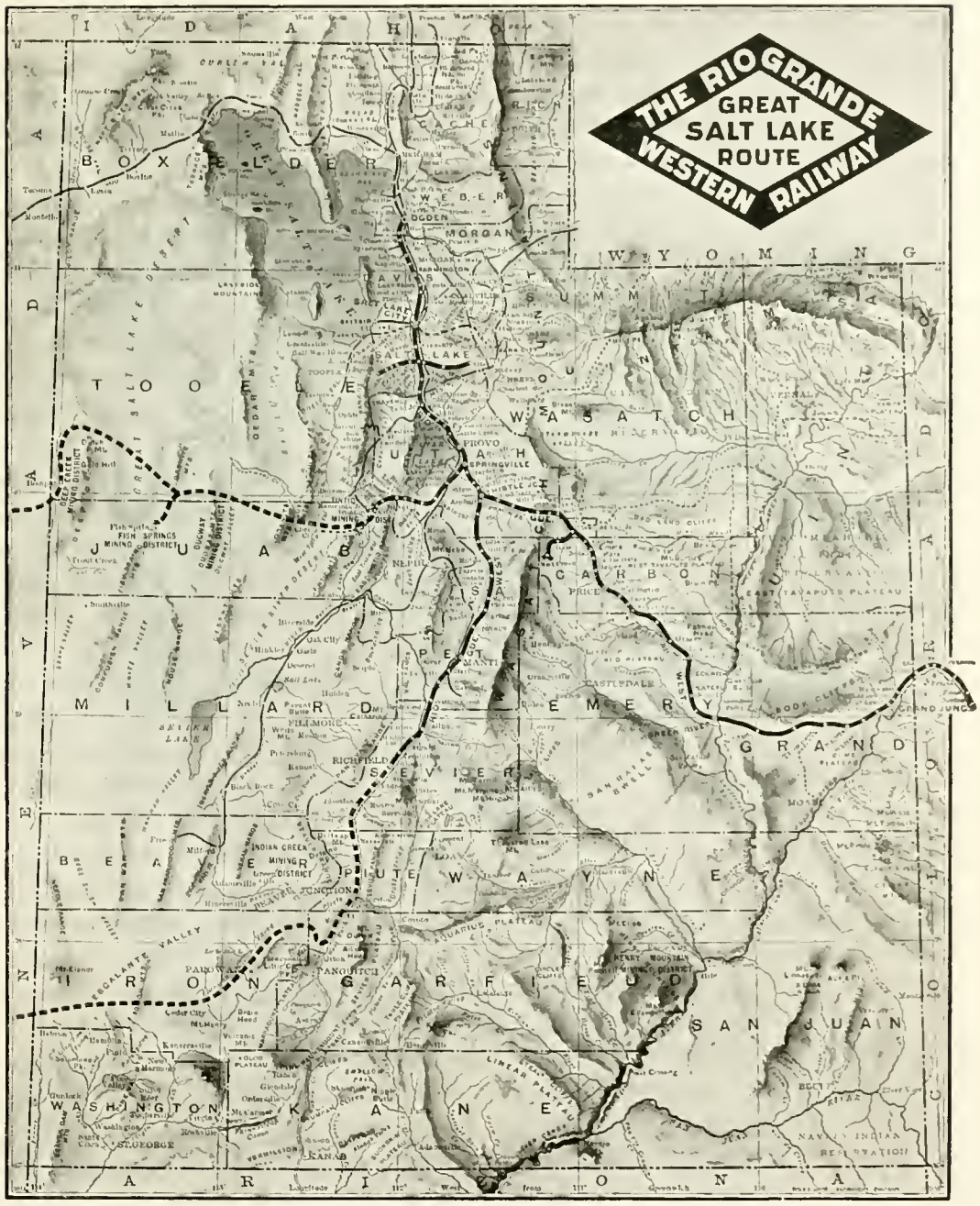
A telephone service is also in operation throughout the county affording instant communication between distant points.

UTAH COUNTY'S RAILROADS.

The County Well Supplied With Good Systems ===Their Proximity to Famous Resorts, Mines, Etc., Etc.

Utah County is traversed its entire length north and south by the main line of the Rio Grande Western Railroad and the Milford branch of the Oregon Short Line system, through the beautiful Utah Valley, with its immense fields of waving grain, fine farms and well-kept orchards, which, with its profusion of thrifty homes, present many charming pictures of rural life. These railroads pass through all the important towns in the county, enabling the farmers to ship their produce to distant points, and receiving in return those articles of commerce not produced in the county, and in the articles devoted to the railroads we have endeavored to briefly describe their relation to the county, and the advantages they offer to the 30,000 people residing therein.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.



This railroad, being as it is, so much a part of Utah, this work would be incomplete without some brief description of the facilities it possesses, the attention paid to every detail pertaining to the comfort of its patrons,

and the points of interest to be witnessed, therefore in order to become more fully conversant with these matters the compilers of this book recently made a trip over the road, throughout the whole of Utah county, and the result of their observations is here given:

The Rio Grande Western originates at Ogden, which is also the joint termini of the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Southern Pacific Railroads, and traveling in a southerly direction along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, whose briny waters are known the world over for their health-giving and invigorating properties, through the picturesque, and in some degree, quiet towns of Kaysville, Farmington and Wood's Cross, until the increase in the number of surrounding dwellings, the tall smoke-stacks, from which long columns of dense smoke emanate, indicate the near approach to Salt Lake City, distant from Ogden thirty-seven miles. Here perhaps it would be better to give the course of this railroad as far as it pertains to Utah county, in the words of those who, comfortably seated in one of its richly upholstered cars, experienced that sense of pleasure which is derived when one travels over a thoroughly equipped and well-appointed railroad.

Taking the train from Salt Lake City, we rolled along smoothly and with a feeling of delightful security, passing the small, but vastly important towns of Murray and Sandy, entering Utah county at Jordan Narrows, about five miles north of Lehi, the country around being studded with farms and orchards, contributing an air of prosperity and peace to the surroundings, and which seemed to give a blissful relaxation to our nerves, a sensation strangely in contrast to that excitement which we experience in the city, but a few miles behind us.

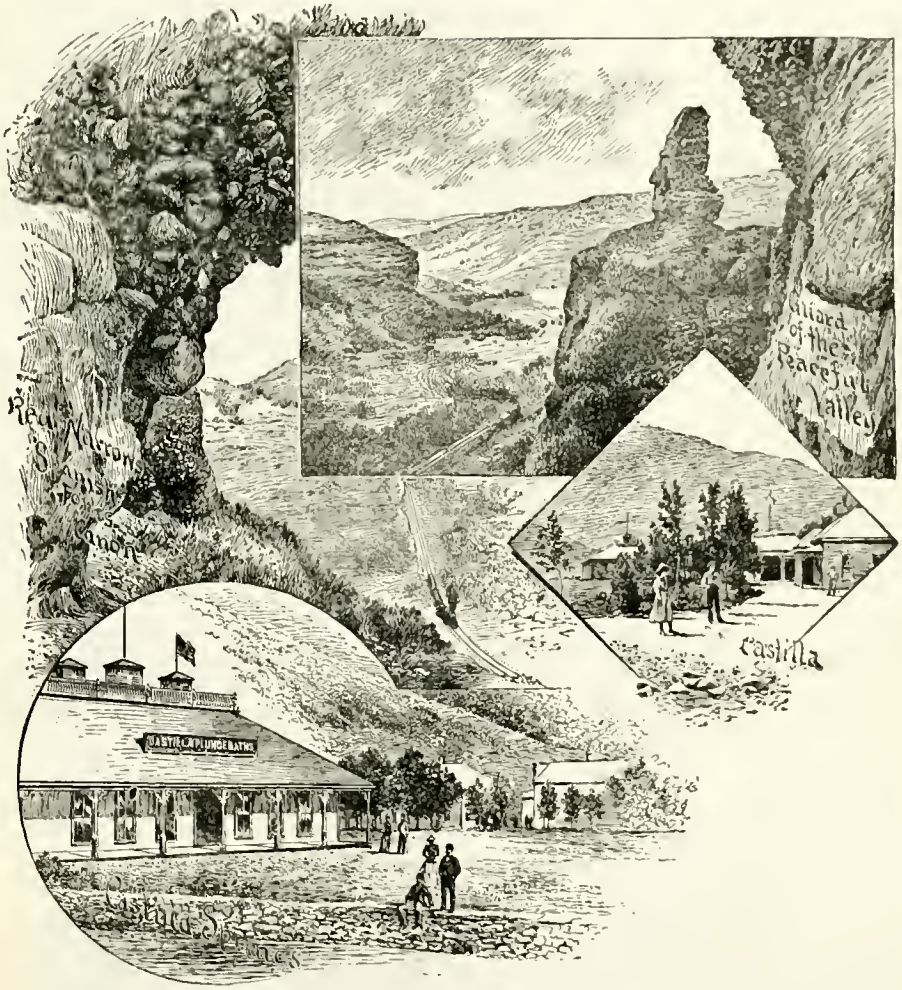
Lehi, the first town in Utah county, the growth and importance of which has been considerably increased since the Utah Sugar Company commenced its operations, and whose works on the main line of the Rio Grande Western, is located near the celebrated Utah Lake, and is in the midst of a thickly settled farming district. The line of the railroad passes directly through the centre of the town to American Fork, three miles distant, from which points it skirts the border of the lake, touching Geneva, a popular bathing resort, and famous for the opportunities it offers to ambitious nimrods and anglers.

A few miles farther we entered the manufacturing town of Provo, with its population of 7,500, situated on Utah Lake, at an elevation of 4,517 feet. and the third largest town in the State.

Leaving this pretty city, where we would fain have rested had our time permitted it, we took again our course along the shore of that beautiful sheet of water, whose shining surface, glittering in the sunlight, presented the appearance of an immense mirror, we reached Springville, a romantic little town six miles from Provo, and possessing importance as being the junction where the R. G. W. branches off to Eureka and the Tintic mining district, but preferring to keep to the main line for the present, we entered the Spanish Fork canyon, and for eleven miles passed through a richly cultivated country, arriving at Castilla Springs, so justly celebrated for the medicinal virtues, and healing proper-

ties contained in its waters, and but a short distance from Diamond Fork, a spot almost sacred in the eyes of a true sportsman, owing to its abundance of game and fish.

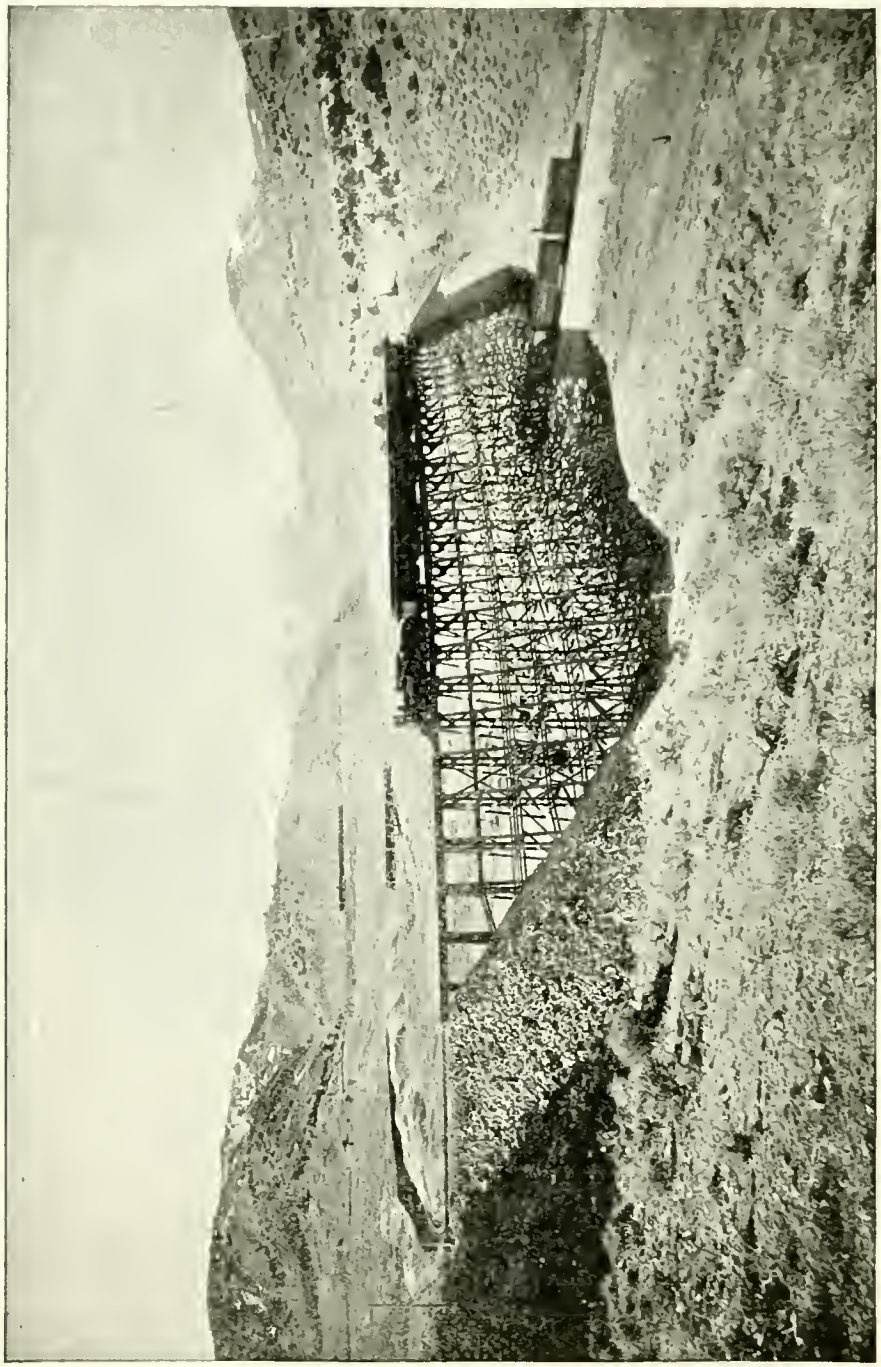
A few minutes more brought us to Thistle Junction, the junction of the San Pete and Sevier Valley Branch now extended to Marysvale, thence still ascending the Wasatch Mountains, through its deep canyons, and precipitous gorges, penetrating a range whose perpetual lofty snow clad summits present to the passengers a scene of grandeur, the magnificence of which can never be effaced from his memory, we came to Red Narrows, Mill Fork and Clear Creek, where are found extensive stone quarries. Continuing our ascent we reached Soldier Summit, which, as its name implies, is the highest point traversed by the railroad, and having an altitude of 7,465 feet.



Descending the gorge, on the eastern slope, we reached Pleasant Valley Junction, a rich coal mining district, and from which the Rio Grande Western supplies coal to all sections of the State.

Not wishing upon this occasion to extend our journey beyond the county limits, we returned to Springville, from which point we made a side trip over the Tintic branch as far as Goshen, through the picturesque town of Span-

ish Fork, which like many more in this county suggest to the observer a marked similarity to that of a typical English village, reaching the prosperous little city of Payson a few minutes later, from which place the railroad emerges on to a section of country, with barren, undulating hills, but little being in a state of cultivation, and eventually reached the thriving little town of Goshen, which is our destination, although the road extends into the mountains, describing the famous Loop, one of the most difficult



FAMOUS LOOP ON THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

and skillful feats of civil and mechanical engineering performed within the last few years, until it reaches the very heart of the mining district of Tintic, taking in the towns of Eureka, Silver City and Mammoth, facilitating the disposal of the output from these mines by bringing them into such close touch with the smelters.

Goshen, although to-day in the midst of a peaceful farming country, possessing wonderful fertile resources, has during its existence seen its share of stirring events in the earlier history of Utah.

To those interested in stock raising in this country, the Rio Grande Western offers abundant facilities for the proper and more convenient shipment of their cattle, etc., having extensive stockyards at different points along the line. American Fork, Provo and Spanish Fork may be mentioned as being towns where shippers can load their stock into the cars, provided especially for this purpose by this railroad, with every accommodation possible to be found by those engaged in this industry.

Although our trip was necessarily a short one, yet it was of sufficient length to thoroughly demonstrate to us the superior management of the road, and too much praise cannot be given to the officers of the Rio Grande Western for its excelling service, the system of heating and lighting being perfect, the appointments superb, the road-bed solid and permitting a pleasant ride free from that sense of vibrations so often experienced, while the courteous manner exhibited by its employees is worthy of a student of Chesterfield, and ladies traveling alone, can do so upon this road with as much comfort and security as they experience in their own homes.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

In undertaking to give some description of a mighty corporation like the Oregon Short Line system in general, and its relation to Utah county in particular, the subject presents an aspect, the dimensions of which are almost to formidable for contemplation.

Its general offices are located at Salt Lake City, and from where it springs forth into life, stretching itself out over the country, and like a giant octopus, spreading its branches like gigantic feelers, north and south. It pursues its way in a westerly direction as far as Huntington, Oregon, north to Silver Bow, Montana, east to Granger, Wyoming, and south as far as Frisco, Utah, crossing at times numerous chains of mountains and through valleys where but a few years since the stamp of civilization had failed to make its impressions, but in whose place in undisputed possession the red man reigned in undisturbed serenity and peace, thence ascending the grandest range of mountains in the world, penetrating what appear to the uninitiated to be inaccessible fastnesses, displaying to all beholders the result of some of the greatest feats of engineering skill the world has ever known, and which at the time of their conception seemed impossible of realization it wends its way around towering mountains whose snow-capped peaks seem to pierce the heavens, through dark gorges to which no outlet is visible, wending its way along the serpentine-like windings of deep canyons, skirting the edges of precipices, at the bottom of which can be seen a mighty stream which, rising from an invisible source, dashes wildly forth with a frantic haste and deafening roar, until toppling over the brink of some jutting rocks it lies motionless for a few moments, as though in deliberation or doubt, then, as if inspired with renewed vigor and impulse, it leaps forward again, impelled, as it were, by some hidden force, and continues its mad career as if it were endeavoring to overtake some imaginary foe.

That the completion of this great trans-continental road created a revolution in the mode and manner of living of the people of Utah, is an undeniable fact, as it brought them into closer contact with the eastern States, bringing to them many of the luxuries of life, which the many months of travel existing between them and the commercial centers of the United States had hitherto rendered an impossibility.

Fertile as Utah is, its agricultural products would have had no markets outside the immediate vicinity, its rich mineral deposits would have remained buried in their rocky sepulchres, where they had lain for countless ages, for want of proper transportational facilities, which would permit of excavation and make the seeking for these hidden treasures a profitable enterprise.

The Oregon Short Line Railroad,

or the Union Pacific, as it was known at the time of its construction, entered Utah county in 1872, and in the quarter of a century it has been in operation it has proved of service to those living along the line of its route. It has brought settlers to the county, and has assisted in the development of towns which otherwise might have remained in comparative obscurity and insignificance. It has given those engaged in agricultural pursuits an opportunity to dispose of their products and live stock in markets which were hitherto inaccessible. Its iron bands have been the means of uniting distant towns and placing them upon a commercial footing with each other, which the primitive ox team rendered impossible, and has given to this section an era of prosperity which, under the old conditions, could never have been realized.

That the advent of the Oregon Short Line has contributed as much (if not more) than anthing else towards the development of the possibilities of Utah since the date of its colonization is a matter of history.

It traverses the entire length of Utah county north and south, and along the lines of its route, have sprung up prosperous farms, small villages and settlements have rapidly grown into important towns, and a general air of prosperity pervades the whole county. The inhabitants, as already stated, are bound together by stronger business and social links in the present day than when separated from their neighbors and fellow-men by long journeys attended by many discomforts.

The policy of the road has always been to maintain a standard of excellence second to none, the superiority of its management being manifest in every direction, its appointments being perfect, the locomotives and cars being built after the most approved patterns, and great praise is due the executive staff of this road for the manner in which they have contributed to the welfare, success and promotion of the interests of Utah county.

EDUCATION.

The educational advantages offered in this county are second to none in the state. As it is popularly supposed, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, that "Utah's best crop is its children," this county very early and wisely resolved that the crop should be supplied with good and sufficient mental nourishment.

The public school system is in vogue throughout the county, and some of the school houses contained therein are triumphs in architecture, the exteriors being not only artistic in design, but the interior arrangements are perfect in every detail.

They are light and commodious and during the cold weather are heated to a comfortable temperature, while the ventilating and plumbing arrangements conform to every known sanitary law.

Some of these schools deserving of especial mention are the; Central School at Payson of which D. H. Christensen is the principal and also County School Superintendent; Central School, Lehi, principal George Childs; Central School, Pleasant Grove, principal Robinson; Central School, American Fork, and the Central School, just completed at Spanish Fork.

There are also fine schools at Goshen and Santaquin although not as large as some of the others previously mentioned.

In addition to the public school sysetem thre is offered to who have ambitious tendencies and desire to qualify themselves from an intellectual standpoint to be able to progress in life, every opportunity for their improvement. The fruit of education is already ripe upon the tree of knowledge, and within easy reach of the grasp of those who desire to taste it.

The largest towns have their institutions of learning, in which are taught the higher branches of education as for instance in Provo, where an academic course can be pursued. This city has two large academies, the famous Brigham Young Academy, and the Proctor Academy, a description of the latter appearing elsewhere in these pages.

CHURCHES.

The predominating religious institution in Utah county is, of course, that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Almost every town throughout the county has its meeting house and presiding bishop, and the average attendance to the services held show the Church to be in a flourishing state. Utah county, or ecclesiastically speaking, Utah stake, the seat of which is Provo, has the following named gentlemen as its Church officials: President Edward Partridge; Counselors, David John and Reed Smoot.

In some of the larger towns there are churches of other denominations, with prospects of their number being increased, Provo has several buildings —other than Mormon—dedicated to the worship of God, and the Hiff Methodist Episcopal Church at Payson, so named in honor of the well-known Methodist divine, Dr. Hiff, of Salt Lake City, is a strikingly pretty edifice, and has a large attendance.

RESORTS.

Utah Lake has several resorts along its shore, the principal of which are at Lehi, American Fork, Provo, Lake Shore and Geneva.

The attractions they offer have already been described, in addition to which the Provo and Diamond Fork canyons offer some charming retreats to those in search of some rustic spot to pass away a few weeks during the heat of summer, Nature's havens of rest, where they can discard all the cares and worries of business life, and forgetting for the time being that the day will come when they must return to their daily avocations and resume their place in the world, they can devote themselves to the exclusive enjoyment of luxurious repose.

To those who have sporting inclinations, hunting and fishing can be indulged in, these canyons and their streams abounding in game and fish of all kinds.

Castilla Springs at an elevation of 4,920 feet, are well known as possessing remarkable curative properties.

Here issuing from the bowels of mother earth, these waters offer to suffering humanity nature's own remedy for many of those ills to which mankind is subject, and where can the invalid find a more congenial manner in which to recuperate, than by paying a visit to these mineral springs, partaking of its waters, and surrounded by all the comforts to be found in the well appointed hotel which has been erected for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers.

Seven miles from Lehi are the Hot Springs owned by John Beck who is so well aware of the hygenic virtues of these springs that he has in contemplation the building of a railroad to them from Lehi, thereby making it an easy matter to reach the place from any point in the county.

PROVO.

The Garden City of Utah---Manufacturing Industries, Schools, Churches, Etc.

ELEVATION 4,519 FEET.

This charming and picturesque city, appropriately termed the "Garden City" of Utah, is the county seat of Utah county, and is situated on the Provo river, and not far from Utah lake. It is protected on the east by the Wasatch range of mountains, which rise at this point to majestic heights, and is surrounded on the remaining sides by extensive and prosperous farms. From early records we find that in March, 1849, John S. Higbee came to this place with a company of about 150 persons, bringing farming implements, cattle, horses, provisions, etc., and formed the nucleus of a town, and in two months 225 acres of land had been laid out, much of it being already cultivated and planted.

March 18, 1849, the Provo branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized, the officers being: President, John S. Higbee, and his two counselors, Isaac Higbee and Dimick Huntington. But little was done that year in the way of improvements, except building the fort, which was 300x150 feet, built of logs and surrounded by a stockade fourteen feet high, as the troubles with the Indians began, and occupied most of their time.

In 1850 a stake was organized with Isaac Higbee, president, Elias H. Blackburn, presiding bishop, and Aaron Johnson, president of the high council.

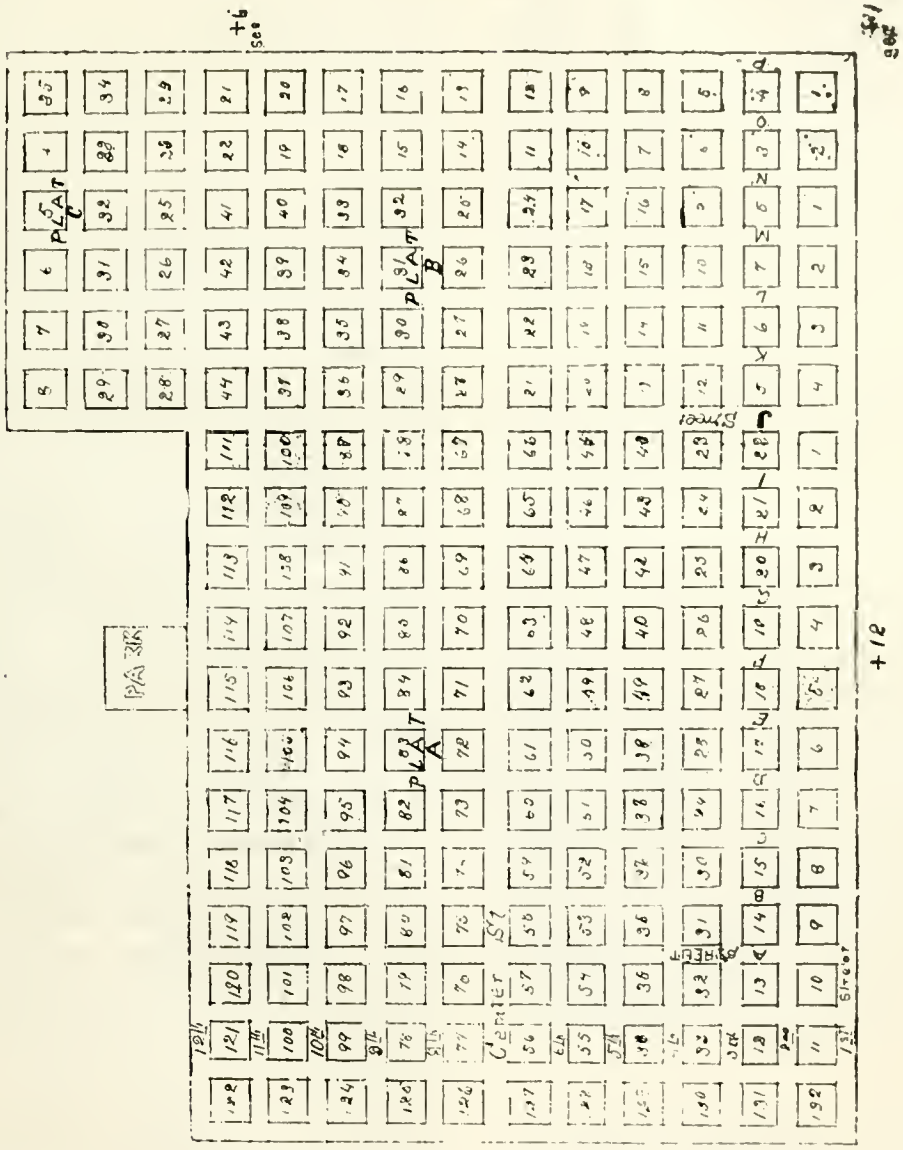
The city plot one mile square was surveyed in 1850 "consisting of 11 blocks each way, each block being 24 rods square, and containing eight lots, each being 6x12 rods.

The two principal streets, were eight rods wide, with other streets six rods wide.

Perhaps the most historical building is the one originally started as a residence for President George A. Smith, but which he gave to the city before its completion, to be used as an educational institute. It was completed with this object, and was used later not only as a school, but as a place of meeting for the municipal officers to transact ther business, and it was this building Johnson surrounded with his troops, to enforce his dictates to the Provoites.

Manufacturing industries soon began to make their appearance, the town

before long owning a threshing machine and flour mills, a small foundry, owned by Shadrach Holdaway and James Simkins, for the manufacture of milling machinery, who also built several looms, a spinning jinny and



other appliances to be used in the manufacture of woolen goods.

Stores could also be seen, the first merchant being Andrew J. Stewart, who also made the second survey of the city, and who built the store known as the West Co-op.

The idea of the co-operative plan had been agitating the minds of several of Provo's leading business men, and as the outcome of many private conferences, a meeting was held December 4, 1868, in the basement of the meeting house, with the object of arranging some method by which their plans could assume a tangible form.

The chairman was Mayor A. O. Smoot, who stated that the object of the meeting was to "consult on the propriety of their forming in a co-op-

erative capacity, and if deemed expedient that subscriptions be taken prior to organization."

The organization was formed in embryo, with the following officers: President pro tem., A. O. Smoot; vice-president pro tem., Myron Tanner; secretary, L. John Nuttall; treasurer, Myron Tanner, and directors, Peter Stubbs, Elijah F. Sheets, A. H. Scott, S. S. Jones and A. F. Macdonald. There was donated at the meeting the sum of $4,850, and at a meeting held December 29th, the subscription was increased $12,000 more, the donations of twenty-six of the persons present.

It was unanimously adopted January 5, 1869, that the organization be known as the "Provo Co-operative Institution," and at a subsequent meeting held February 8, 1869, at which were President Brigham Young, Joseph A. Young, F. D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith and Henry W. Lawrence, the constitution and by-laws, which had been previously drafted, were read and adopted, and the following officers elected: President, A. O. Smoot; vice-president, Myron Tanner, secretary, L. John Nuttall, treasurer Isaac Bullock, and directors, Samuel S. Jones, A. F. Macdonald, Elijah F. Sheets and George G. Bywater.

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.

These mills will ever figure as having been the first manufacturing industry of any prominence in the history of Utah. They were originally started under the name of the Timpanogo Manufacturing Company and organized with a capital of $1,000,000, which was issued in 10,000 shares, each being of the value of $100.

In this town is also located the State Insane Asylum erected at a cost of about $500,000. Its site is at the base of the mountains, and it is in this building that the wants of those whom nature deprived of reasoning powers at birth, or whose mental faculties have become unbalanced from some excess of sorrow or kindred cause are provided for, and it is only fitting that these poor unfortunate fellow creatures, unable to appreciate the rational enjoyments of life, should at least be provided with those comforts within their mental grasp, and this institution fully meets the requirements for which such buildings are erected, as besides every attention which combined skill and medical science can bestow, those whose minds are semi-rational can imbibe those glorious scenes which surround this asylum, and of which in this spot nature in her generosity, seems to have been unusually lavish.

The population of Provo is about 6,500 and situated as it is, on the lines of two important railroads, it only needs capital and enterprise to develop some of those unborn industries for which there is an ever increasing demand, to treble that number within the next few years, and that outside wealth will eventually assist in the financial and commercial progress of Provo is a certainty, as even now we occasionally hear of new arrivals, a case in point will suffice; not long ago two eastern gentlemen, capitalists, visited this city, and succumbed to its charms sufficiently to take up their abode at Fourth and J streets, and they say they have "come to stay." We refer to Messrs. Joseph and W.

E. Chamberlain, who in their brief residence have already identified themselves with the interests of the city.

Provo is an educational town, having institutions for learning second to none in the State. Its public schools are all that could be desired, being large, commodious, and built from plans which duly provided for all those sanitary arrangements so conducive to good health, and which are often found wanting. For those desiring to pursue a course in the more advanced branches of education, the Brigham Young Academy and the Proctor Academy, both of which possess a force of competent instructors, give the ambitious student opportunities to acquire a thorough knowledge of those studies in which he (or she) may be deficient.

The tabernacle is one of the most imposing structures in the whole of Utah, and this with edifices erected by other denominations gives to every one the privilege and freedom of worshipping according to their own particular form of religious belief. Provo has been divided into four wards, each having its own bishop; as follows:

1st Ward, Andrew Knudson,
2nd " Evan Wride,
3rd " Richard Gibby,
4th " John E. Booth.

There are still residing in the city a few of its earlier settlers, prominent among whom are Peter Stubbs, Charles Vincent, Sidney Bailey and Thomas Gammon, and many are the interesting episodes they can relate of Provo in its earlier days.

The city has a good electric light and water system, and its streets are well laid out. There are many attractive buildings, among which may be included the Court House and City Hall, occupying a prominent site, and the Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. S. S. Jones is the President. These with the Opera House, banks, churches, and many large mercantile houses, give to the city an aspect of affluence calculated to make the stranger exclaim, that "hard times" certainly do not exist in Provo.

Provo Bench forming a connecting link between Pleasant Grove and Provo, has a population of about 550. The drive between these two cities reveals a most glorious picture. The slope from its summit is one continuous succession of farms and habitations extending to the shore of the lake, and looking down upon these evidences of thrift and prosperity, the result of man's handiwork, the subjection of nature to his requirements, the fruits of years of toil, one can but think that in Utah county, verily the desire is father to the deed.

PROCTOR ACADEMY, PROVO.

One of the Most Successful Educational Institutions in the State.

Opened in November 1883, in a small rented building, with an attendance of not over fifteen pupils. The success of this educational institution since that time has been almost phenomenal. To-day the Academy building is situated in the very center of the city, and consists of a two story brick structure, containing four large school rooms, with class rooms, hall and library.

Its scholars come from all parts of the state, and as the institution has all grades, from the primary up, families can send pupils of all ages to the same school, the tuition rate being made low for that purpose. The High School or Academic course is similar to that in the average High School, diplomas being granted for three years' work in English and scientific studies, or for four years' study in the Latin, German (and English) branches. The present teachers in the "grades" up to the High School studies have had Normal School training, thereby affording young ladies desiring to fit themselves for teaching an opportunity to witness the methods of eastern Normal Schools, and several young ladies are thus by observation and practice work, perfecting themselves to later fill Utah positions.

Pupils from a distance will find the classes are so arranged that they meet the requirements of their individual attainments, and those desiring to pursue Academic or High School branches will find both the practical and culture studies in the course.

Proctor Academy is justly appreciated by the people of Provo and Utah county, and is regarded by them as being a solid and successful institution, and the careful and thorough instruction given therein has earned for itself a widespread reputation, which enables it to draw its patronage from all classes in the community.

The growth of the academy has been so great since its foundation, that the annual enrollment has reached over two hundred, and to this is greatly due to the efforts of Professor I. Huse, who has, by his indefatigable exertions and proficiency, so increased its advantages that now the Academy may be regarded as a fixture in Provo, backed as it is by generous friends, and it will help to support Provo in its claim to being the "eductional" town of Utah.

A. A. NOON, PROVO.

There can hardly be any man in Utah county who has seen more of the world than Mr. A. A. Noon, he having visited every continent.

He was born in Middlesex county, England, June 28th 1837. In 1851 Mr. Noon left London for New Orleans en route to California at the period when the great excitement, was at its height. From the west he crossed the Pacific to Australia prospecting in the mines at Ballarat, Bendigo and other sections with varying success, until he went to India. He was in Calcutta during the time of the massacre at Delhi. In the year 1857 he returned to England and from there took passage to South Africa, and helped establish with his brother Adolphus H. the sugar enterprise of Port Natal, and rented the Ispinger estate, consisting of one thousand acres, from which they shipped immense quantities of sugar. He was appointed quarter-master of a volunteer company organized as a means of protection against the Kaffirs. Mr. Noon came to America in 1864, and in Nebraska married the eldest daughter of Henry and Martha Smith, who also came to this country from Africa. He was one of the contractors in Echo Canyon during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1870 with A. H. Noon participated in locating and laying out the present town site of Eureka.

For many years he was much interested in the great iron deposits of Utah county and eventually organized a corporation to develop these inexhaustible fields, this being effected September 2, 1884. The properties of the Utah Valley Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company are under his management. He is a writer of no mean ability, and was a partner "with his son" Henry Noon in the American a paper published in Provo City, devoted to mining and manufacturing interests until his son Henry' death January 1, 1887. An interesting article from the pen of Mr. Noon appears in this work under "mining notes." Mr. A. A. Noon also was Justice of the Peace of Provo City for two years 1890 and 1892.

SAMUEL SPEPHEN JONES.

One of Utah County's Leading Merchants and Prominent Citizens.

One of Provo's prominent merchants and founders of Utah county, commerce, is Samuel S. Jones. He was born at the Angel Inn, Brentford, County of (is the English of it), Middlesex, England, February 6, 1837.

His parents, Samuel and Sarah Bradshaw Jones, were the proprietors of the Angel Inn, and it was here Samuel spent his childhood days. Just after this period he worked for a time for his uncle, and later for his half brother. His first real business experience was with the firm of Bardsley & Son, tea merchants, Lodenham Court Road, London, who also kept a post and money order office.

He remained in the employ of this firm four years, when two important events transpired: First he wanted to marry, and second, to emigrate to Utah. His marriage was postponed, the Saints having been counseled not to marry until they reached Utah, so on May 26, 1856, he embarked with his fiancee Lydia Elizabeth Hooker, on the "Hoosier," allso his mother and brother Albert, for Boston, Mass. From this city he traveled by the railroad to Iowa City, where three weeks we were consumed in making preparations for the journey in the memorable hand cart company.

Immediately upon his arrival in Salt Lake City he went to Provo and was married at the house of Thomas Kerry. The earlier part of his life in Utah seems to have been one of extreme hardship for the young couple, but after several years of patient toil and endurance, he began to be rewarded, and we find him entering into the employ of Birch&Stubbs, remaining with them until he engaged in business for himself. He took an active part in the establishment of the Provo Co-operative Mercantile institution, and later became its superintendent, and controlled its affairs until 1872, when he went upon a mission to England. In 1873 he returned to Utah with a large number of converts, and reached Provo July 25th.

The position of superintendent of the Co-op. Institution being again offered to him, he accepted it, and once more assumed the management of its affairs, resigning in September, 1878. In 1883 he erected a handsome store on J street, just north of

the First National bank, and opposite the postoffice. His principal pursuits at present are the timber business and the mining industry in Tintic, where he has mercantile interests also.

He was adjutant in the Provo Militia, and assisted in raising supplies and forwarding troops to San Pete and Sevier during the Indian campaign known as the Blackhawk war of 1866–7–8.

For several terms he was councilor and alderman in the City Council, and is to-day the President of the Chamber of Commerce. He is the owner, and his son, Samuel J., is the manager of the Provo Opera House. He is prominently connected in many ways with the interests of the city in which he has lived over forty years, and has the reputation of being not only a representative business man, but a warm-hearted supporter of everything which will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the city.

S. S. JONES' RESIDENCE, PROVO.

WALTER R. PIKE, M. D.

The profession of the physician and surgeon is well represented in Provo by Dr. Walter R. Pike, whose office is on the corner of Third and J. Sts. This gentleman has had a wide experience and was formerly the county and city Quarantine physician for several years, which position he resigned upon his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Territorial, (now State) Insane Asylum.

He has resided in Provo for many years, where he has established an extensive practice, his skill being widely known, and he has an excellent standing in business and social circles.

PROVO ROLLER MILLS.

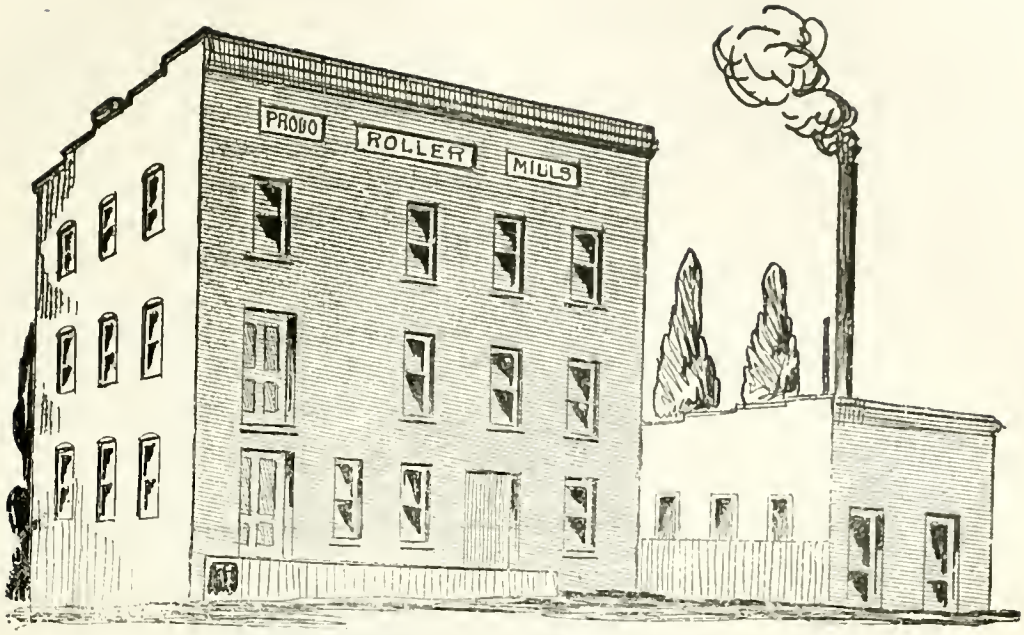
This magnificent mill was built in 1892, and is a fine brick structure fifty by sixty feet, three stories and basement, and cost thirty-two thousand dollars. The mill is operated by steam and water power and has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. It is thoroughly equipped with standard machinery made by Barnard & Leas of Moline, Ill., has seven stands of rolls fitted with "Plan Sifter" which is perfectly adapted to the working of the wheat grown in Utah.

The special brands of flour made are "Utah's Best" or "High Patent," "Whole Wheat" and "Bakers No. 1;" also Graham, Germade, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts and other mill stuffs. The Graham Flour turned out by this mill is of a superior quality and is extensively used in Salt Lake City, Ogden and all through southern and eastern Utah.

The products from this mill are used extensively through Utah and Colorado points, and its trade is extending each year.

It is the property of the A. O. Smoot estate, and is under the control of the executors and the immediate management of A. O. Smoot, Jr.

Mr. William Leffler, the head miller, thoroughly understands the business, having had a life-long experience, and takes great pride in the popularity the mill enjoys and justly deserves the reputation he has achieved as one of the foremost millers of the state.



PROVO ROLLER MILLS.

A. O. SMOOT LUMBER CO.

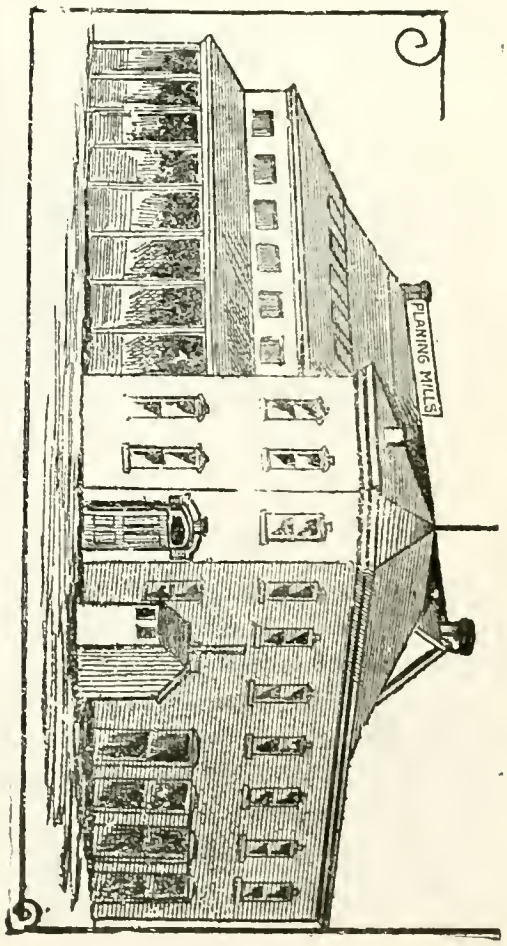
One of the oldest established and most reliable wholesale and retail lumber houses in Utah county is the A. O. Smoot Co., whose yards and planing mills are located at the foot of J. Street, Provo.

This extensive business was established seventeen years ago by the Provo Manufacturing & Building Co.

In 1894 the business passed into the hands of the Hon. A. O. Smoot, Sen. (now deceased), since which time it has been under the direction of the executors of the estate of the deceased, and the immediate management of A. O, Smoot, Jr.

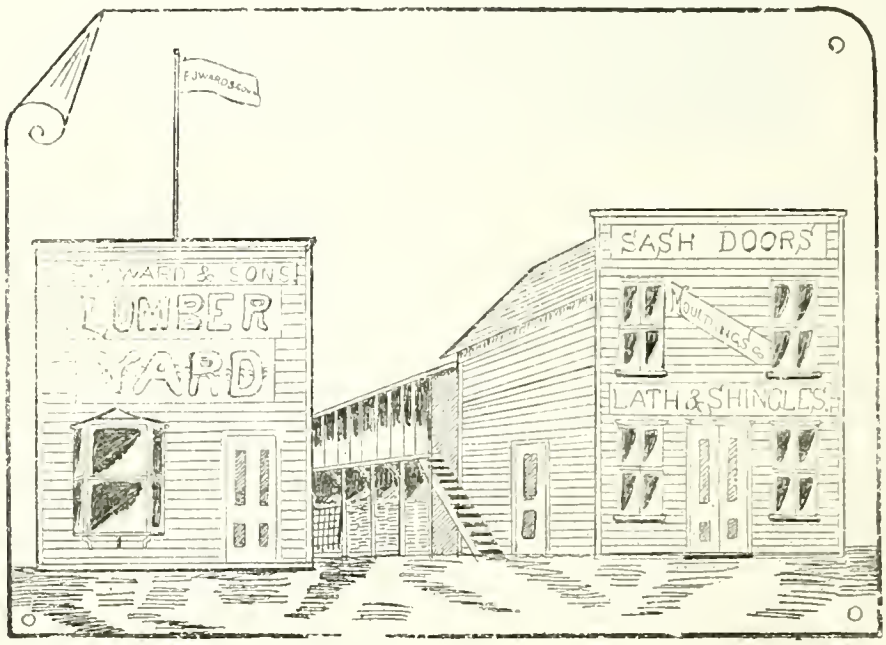
The yards and plant have an area of half a block, and are connected by switches with the railroads entering Provo.

Their two-story planing mill is fully equipped with modern wood working machinery and appliances, operated by



both steam and water power. Here twenty-five skilled hands are employed who turn out largely sash, doors, blinds, hard-wood interior finish for banks, stores, churches etc., also mouldings, inside casings, fine flooring, ceiling, exterior wood trimmings, and lumber of all kinds. They also deal in shingles, lath, pickets, posts etc., and their trade extends throughout the southern and eastern parts of the state. Orders for carload lots are promptly filled at the lowest possible prices.

The superior character of the stock, and the great care exercised in inspecting and shipping, as per sample on representation, has caused a steady development of its trade, as is evidenced by the fact that the business of 1896 has exceeded any of that of the past six years. Its trade is being greatly enlarged each succeeding year and it is one of the most prosperous business houses in southern Utah.



E. J. WARD & SONS.

The enterprise displayed by the above firm in the lumber business has been, and is, of such a progressive nature that it has assumed large proportions in this city, and the firm of E. J. Ward & Sons is one of the acknowledged leaders in this line.

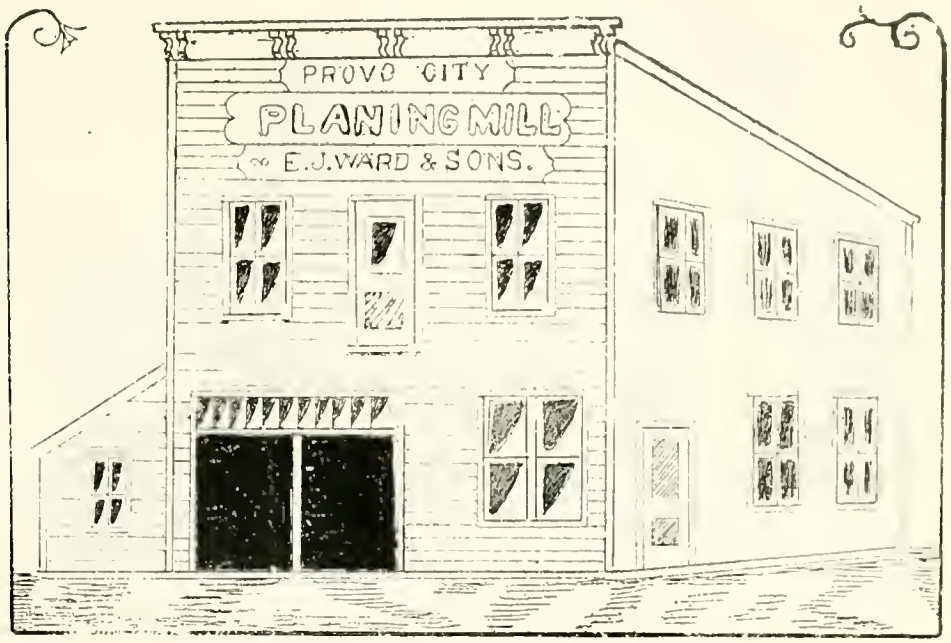
The house was established is 1890, and since that date it has filled a long felt want in this section. The plant is operated in a two-story frame building 40x60 feet in dimensions, and is thoroughly equipped with all the machinery and appliances necessary to the manufacture of the highest grade of door and window screens, sash, door, blinds, mouldings and frames.

Ornamental cornice, porch and stair work, planing, sawing, turning and scroll work are also turned out in a highly creditable and expeditious manner.

The large yard, 200x400 feet in area, is kept stocked with a carefully selected assortment of well seasoned lumber, also lath, shingles, posts, etc.

A complete planing mill, containing the latest and most improved machinery is also operated, while there are ample facilities for drying and dressing.

The plant is operated in a two-story frame building, connected with which are the immense lumber sheds used by this company. A full line of glass, paints, oils and builders' hardware is also carried by this house, which caters to both the wholesale and retail trade. Only skilled workmen are employed, and the strictest attention is paid to every detail, and patrons desiring goods made to order can be sure of being thoroughly satisfied with the workmanship.



The house has acquired an extensive trade, and is doing a larger and more profitable business every year.

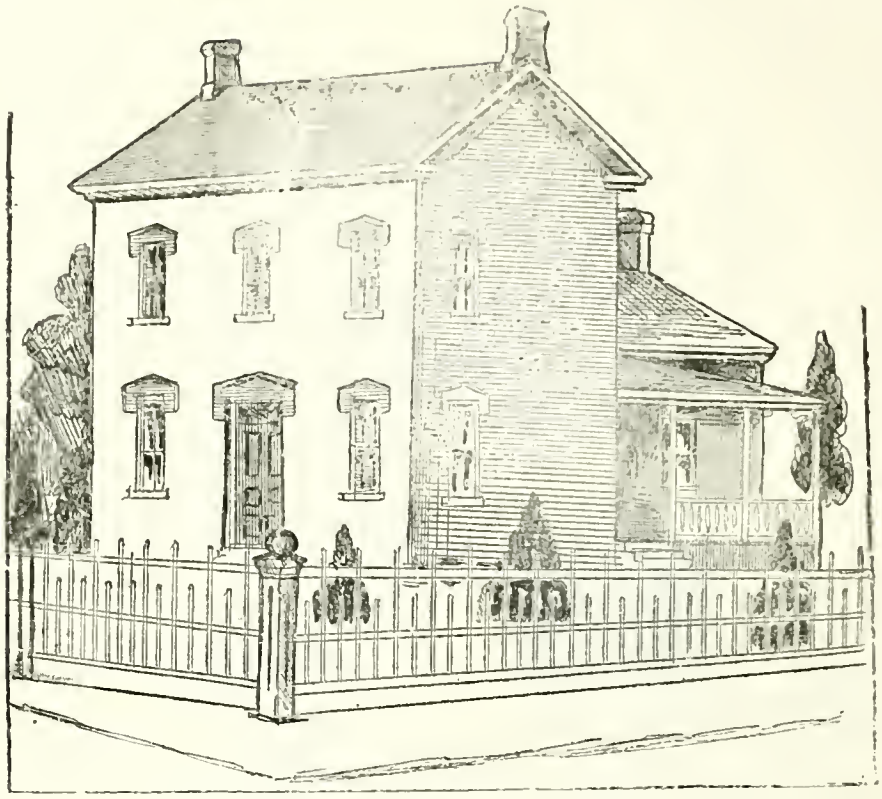
THE EXCELSIOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.

P. O. Box 84.

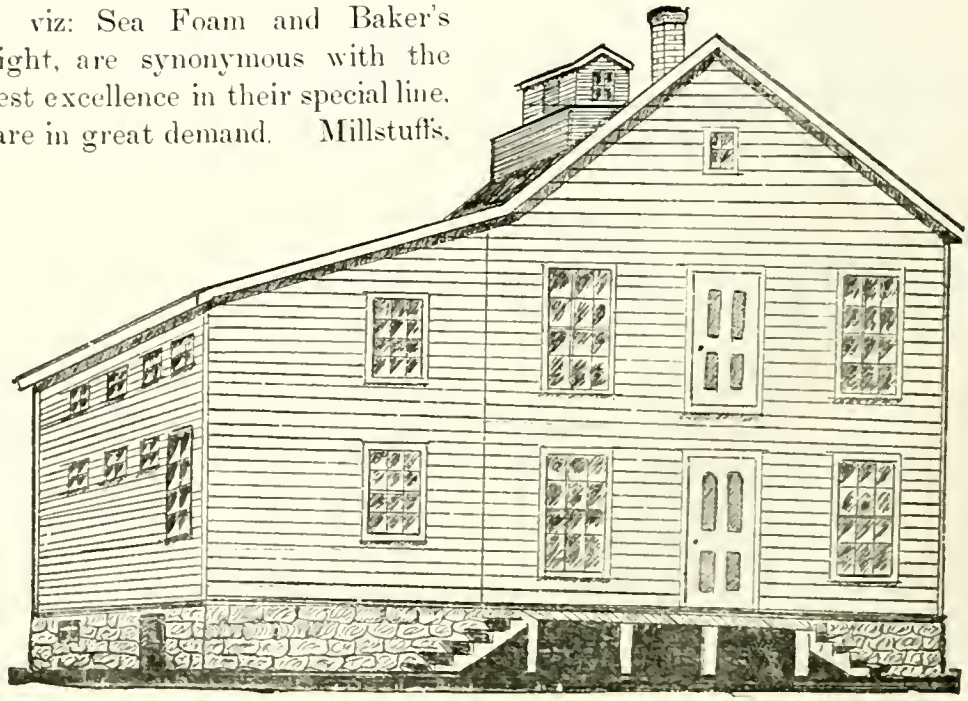
The Excelsior Roller Flour Mills of Provo is among the world-renowned producers of fine flour who have their headquarters nearly in the center of Utah County.

Few have achieved a more enviable reputation than Mr. J. W. Hoover & Sons, the proprietors. This business was established 19 years ago, and has enjoyed a successful career, it being the only mill west of the Missouri River equipped with the latest patent Wizard System of machinery, manufactured by the Davidson-Martin Manufacturing Company of Port Huron, Mich. The mill is a three-story frame building sixty-one feet

front by 45 feet deep, and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day. The several brands of flour produced here, viz: Sea Foam and Baker's Straight, are synonymous with the highest excellence in their special line, and are in great demand. Millstuffs, Graham Flour, etc., are manufactured. Mr. J. W. Hoover, who personally superintends the management, was



RESIDENCE OF J. W. HOOVER, PROVO.



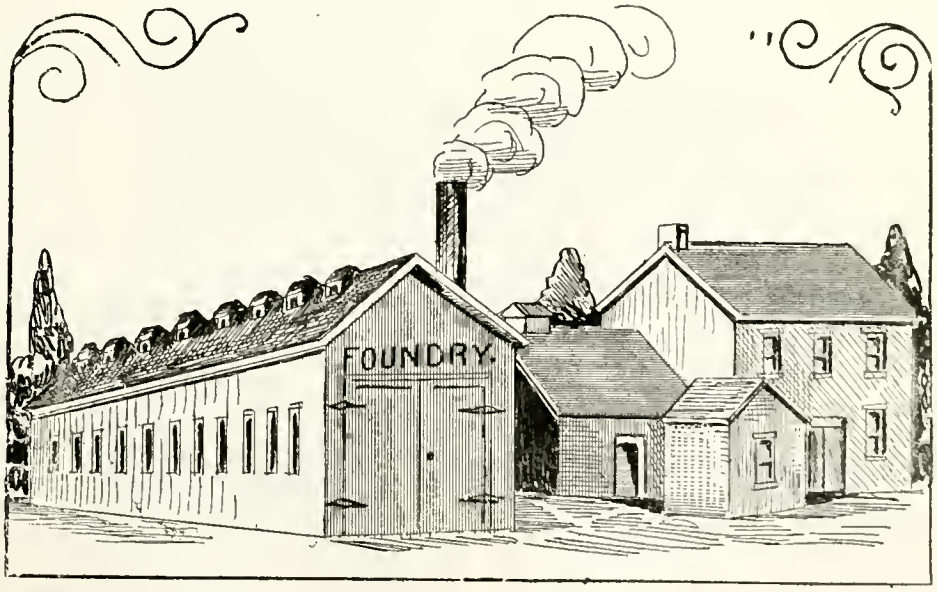
born at Bridgeport, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and is 62 years old, having come to Utah in 1854, seven years after the arrival of the pioneers, and experienced many of the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. Remaining in Salt Lake City one year, he moved to Springville, Utah county, where he engaged in the milling business, remaining until 1861, the same winter moving to Provo, where he has lived ever since.

HENRY STAGG.

Mr. Stagg, is a practical machinist and consulting engineer, and was born in Wales, serving his apprenticeship as a machinist to the firm of Messrs. Brogden & Sons, who were engaged in business in the county of Glamorganshire.

He was five years a machinist in the British navy, and in 1880 he accepted the position of master mechanic in the Pyle Manganese steel works, in his native town, until he emigrated to America in 1885. After his arrival in Utah he worked in the Provo Foundry and Machine shops four years, the three last being in the capacity of foreman. He was with the North American Asphalt Company at Thistle as master mechanic for nearly two years, when he was appointed inspector for the Provo City Water Works, and in 1892 he was the deputy Territorial Scale Inspector, performing the duties of that office more than three years.

In August, 1895, he leased the Sun Foundry and Machine Shops, his present place of business, where he has the patent and facilities to manufacture a first-class dynamo, and all kinds of milling and mining machinery.



The foundry is 98x28 feet in dimensions, with a pattern shop 50x28 feet, a blacksmith shop 25x25 feet, and a machine shop 25x25 feet.

The machine shop is equipped with

one of the latest improved lathes, also one drill press and two wood turning lathes, all of which are operated by water power.

The forge is provided with a fan, two iron furnaces and one brass furnace, equipped with a Roots blower.

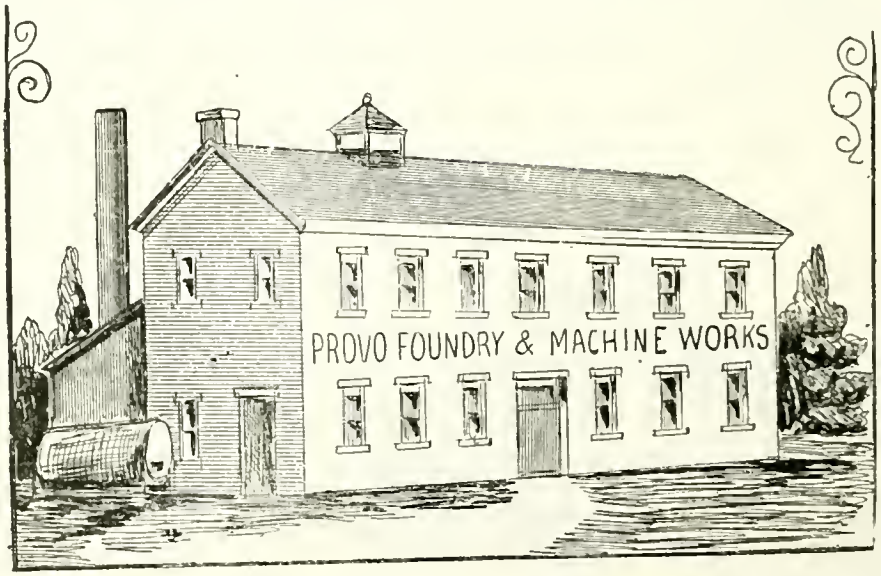
With Mr. Stagg's experience of over a quarter of a century, he cannot fail to be an expert at his trade, and this experience, combined with hard study, has placed him at the head of his profession, and those who place orders with him do so with the knowledge that they will be executed promptly and reliably.

Mr. Stagg also makes a specialty of erecting and repairing scales.

PIERPONT AND HEATON. FOUNDRY, PROVO.

One of the most popular foundries in Provo is that of Messrs. Pierpont and Heaton.

The machinery used by this concern is thoroughly adapted to the numerous and varied forms of work pertaining to a business of this kind.



They are makers of harvesting machinery, mining cars, and every form of iron and brass castings are turned out at short notice. Inventors who desire models made of their inventions, can find no better house to fill their orders than the above, their work being executed with skill, and accuracy. Bicycle repairing is also a specialty, one feature with this house being the turning of cones out of solid steel, which have been found to be vastly superior to those forged.

Heating plants are placed in buildings and pipe work of every description, including plumbing in all its branches is attended to by this firm, all work being guaranteed.

Surgical instruments of every variety are made and repaired, this house being so thoroughly conversant with every detail of their business that they can fill orders for the roughest forms of iron and steel work to the most delicate and intricate pieces of mechanism, and by their promptness and skill have placed themselves at the head of their profession.

O. H. BERG.

The undertaking business in the hands of Mr. Berg, is one which is raised far above the level of what we are in the habit of seeing, for he con-

ducts it in a most exemplary and dignified manner. This business was established many years ago, and is located on J street, one block from the depot. His office and show room is 20x25 feet in dimensions, connected with which is the manufacturing department 20x40 feet. Attention of the dealers throughout the county and state is called to the fact that he manufactures and keeps in stock coffins and caskets of all sizes in rosewood, walnut, oak and burl mahogany, plush and cloth covered, as well as metallic linings, and goods of all description pertaining to the business can be furnished on short notice, as a full line is kept constantly on hand, caskets, coffins, shrouds, mourning goods, floral emblems and designs are supplied to order promptly; also hearses and carriages.

Mr. Berg is a practical and expert embalmer, and undertakes sole charge of all the funeral arrangements from the hour of death until burial. He receives from and transfers remains to the railroads, and obtains all the necessary permits and certificates. His charges are very reasonable, and every detail of his work is executed in the most decent manner.

HON. ABRAHAM OWEN SMOOT.

In writing of Provo to omit mention of the late Hon. A. O. Smoot would be almost equivalent to ignoring the very foundation of its commercial interests. Born February 17, 1815 in Owen county, Kentucky, and educated in Paris, Henry county, Tenn., he engaged in farming pursuits until twenty-one years of age, when he was baptized into the Mormon Church. After his convertion he engaged in church work for about a year finally going to Kirtland, Ohio. From that town he returned to Kentucky where in conjunction with H. G. Sherwood he organized and led a company of Saints to Far West. At this place during the trouble with the state militia he was taken prisoner, and before his release he married Martha I. McMeans, November 11, 1838.

Leaving Missouri in February 1839, at the time of the expulsion of the Mormons from that state, he went with them to Quincy, Illinois, subsequently removing to Nauvoo. In 1847 he led a company of one hundred and twenty wagons across the plains, this being the second pioneer train to enter Utah.

He went upon a mission to England in 1851, his labors being attended with much success, as he returned with a large number of converts. By the act of the City Council he was appointed Mayor of Salt Lake City in 1856, vice J. M. Grant, deceased, and was the second Mayor of that city.

In 1857 he was re-elected at the general election and retained the office for ten years. Upon his removal to Provo in February 1868 he was elected to the Mayoralty of that city, almost upon his arrival, and officiated in that capacity for twelve years, his services being performed, as in Salt Lake City gratuitously. He was President of the Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, the First National Bank, A. O. Smoot Lumber Co. and the Provo Roller Mills, and for 27 years was President of Utah Stake.

Whether engaged in religious, civil or business matters, he displayed wonderful executive ability and keen, conservative judgment. He figured conspicuously in advancing the commercial interests of Provo and Utah county, and the value of his services was never estimated at its true worth until his brilliant career was ended, and the loss of his influence made manifest. His name is a household word in Utah county, its citizens one and all realizing that his name and Provo are practically synonymous terms. He was unquestionably a typical pioneer, an enterprising citizen and warm-hearted friend. Throughout his life he showed great power of endurance, undergoing privations and suffering with that fortitude and grim spirit of determination so characteristic of the man.

He departed this life March 6, 1895, at his home in Provo, mourned by his relatives and friends, respected and beloved by the entire community, who felt that although it has been ordained that his presence shall be no longer with them, yet the memory of his life and the fruit of his labors shall dwell amongst them until all time.

SHADRACH HOLDAWAY.

A pioneer in every sense of the word, and one who has contributed his quota to the advancement of Provo is Sadrach Holdaway. He was born October 15, 1822, in Hawkins county, Tennessee, being the son of Timothy and Mary E. Trent Holdaway.

His parents were farmers in moderate circumstances and during his childhood were continually changing their place of residence, which taken in conjunction with the very poor facilities prevalent at that time for ob-

taining an education, limited our subject's attainments in that direction to the most elementary branches. Before he was twenty-two years of age he had resided in many states, removing when nine years old to Indiana, thence to Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, St. Clair county, Illinois and Nauvoo, Illinois. In the latter place he remained until 1846, when he removed with the general exodus of Mormons from Nauvoo in February of that year. At Council Bluffs he enlisted July 16, in Company C., under command of Liutenant Colonel Cook in the Mormon Battalion.

He marched with that regiment from Council Bluffs to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Tucson, Arizona. During the latter part of the march an encounter with wild cattle was experienced in which several men were injured, but no loss of life was sustained. From Tucson the march was continued to Los Angeles, California, where he was honorably discharged July 16, 1847, after one year's service, during which he traveled fifteen hundred miles through an almost unexplored country of prairies and desert, where the scarcity of rations and water occasioned intense suffering and agony at one time being limited to a daily allowance of but two ounces of flour. To such a verge of starvation were they reduced that pieces of rawhide were eaten with a relish worthy of a more luxurious and wholesome diet.

Mr. Holdaway stayed in California some time, and at the time the discovery of gold in that state caused such excitement throughout the civilized world, he went with others to the "diggings" where he worked at placer mining, performing the tedious process of panning gold by hand, remaining there until his failing health compelled him to desist from his labors. From California he came east and arrived in Salt Lake City, October 24, 1848.

December 24 of the same year he married Miss Lucinda Haws, the daughter of Gilbreth and Hannah Whitecomb, and unto them were given fourteen children, whom they named respectively; George B. Timothy,

William S., Amos D., Jno. M., Mary E., Leoi S., Logan G., Cynthia M., Nancy E., Louisa D., Andrew N., Warren H. and Amanda.

Remaining in Salt Lake during the winter, he left with Lorenzo Young and wife, Dr. Bernhisel—who was the first representative from Utah—and ten others, on May 3, 1849, for St. Louis, Mo., to purchase machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods.

They returned the following year with the first wool carding and spinning machinery brought into the state—then territory—arriving in Provo December 31st.

He built his first residence on the west side of the river, outside the city, but the troubles which occurred with the Indians during the winter of 1852-3 necessitated his removal into the town, where he located and built his present place on the corner of Seventh and E streets.

In connection with the factory in which he erected the carding machine, he built a carpenter and blacksmith shop, in which he turned out the first threshing machine in Utah, the iron for which was procured from wagons, etc., at Camp Floyd after the difficulties with the troops had been peacefully terminated.

He was married a second time, to Mrs. Eliza Pickup, November, 1852, and who died March 2, 1855, leaving him two cildren, viz, Eliza E. and Marion.

Since Mr. Holdaway permanently located in Provo he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, being the first to enter that line of industry in Utah. Considering the magnitude of that enterprise in the present day, due to the erection and operation of the Provo Woolen Mills, much credit is due to one who, in an indirect sense, gave it birth by importing the first machinery for the manufacture of wool. It is safe to surmise that when Mr. Holdaway brought his machine into Provo he but little thought that by so doing he was unconsciously laying the foundation for one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the state.

In addition to this he has done considerable in improving land, farming, assisting in building canyon roads, constructing canals, etc., and with others, assisted in the erection of the first saw mill in Provo canyon.

Being about one of the first settlers in the Garden City, he feels proud to think that to him is due some of the success which has attended its career, and that he has contributed his share towards its advancement.

This is but a brief resume of a life which has been full of interesting incidents, possessing its share of hardships, toil and privation, but throughout it all Mr. Holdaway has displayed one of those enduring, energetic disposition, which conquers all opposition, and at all times he has been found at his post ready to assume his share of the labors, and contribute in every way to the general welfare of the city.

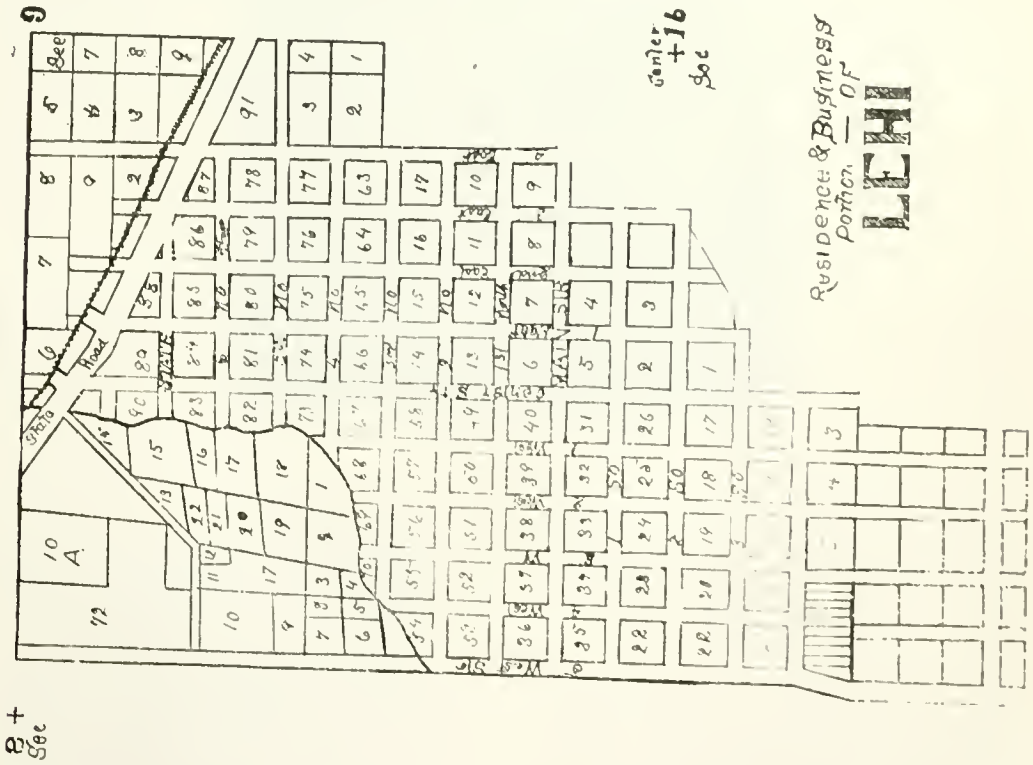
He is now nearly 75 years of age, and is an honored and respected member of the community in which he has resided for nearly half a century.

LEHI CITY.

The Home of the Great Sugar Works---Situated in the Midst of a Great Agricultural District---Its Schools, Hotels, Etc.

ELEVATION 4,647 FEET.

This city, built in the angle formed by the Utah Lake and Jordan River, is the most northern in Utah county.



It lies in the midst of a great agricultural district, the most prominent industry being, perhaps, the cultivation of the sugar beet, as a natural result of the proximity of the Utah Sugar Works.

Lehi was first settled in 1850, and in much the same manner as other Utah towns, and by reason of that

thrift and enterprise which has been so conspicuously displayed through the whole state, it has increased year by year, until to-day it has about 2,750 inhabitants. Some of the first settlers of Lehi are still living there, Samuel Briggs, Isaac Chelton, Shadrach Empen and Mr. Hammer being among the number, the last named gentleman being the proprietor of the well-known Hammer House. It was incorporated February 4, 1852. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, the two principal being Main and Center streets.

From these two, which intersect, the others extend to the four points of the compass, and are named in numerical order, as in Salt Lake City, thus, First North, Second North, First South, etc.

Two railroads connect it with the outside world, and it is here that passengers change who are destined for the Mercur mining district, and when the spirit of enterprise manifests itself sufficiently that an extension is constructed to the onyx mines, twenty-six miles distant, one which would assist in the development of both the mines and the town, Lehi may assume some importance as a railroad center. Mr. John Beck has also in contemplation a branch line seven miles in length to Saratoga Hot Springs. The Bishop of this city is Thomas R. Cutler, a gentleman who has contributed much of his time and means towards the development of Lehi, the existence of the Utah Sugar Works being greatly due to his foresight and business ability. Mr. Mosiah Evans, the present mayor, presides over the municipal affairs of the city, and has secured the

LEHI CENTRAL SCHOOL.

confidence and respect of its citizens by the admirable manner in which he has handled their interests. The marshal of Lehi is Mr. Joseph Thomas, who performs the functions pertaining to his office in a highly creditable manner, the peace and order which prevail in the city being sufficient testimony as to the executive ability he displays.

Mr. James Harwood has officiated as postmaster for many years, his merits having permitted him to serve under several administrations.

Mr. Austin is another resident of Lehi who is a firm believer in the future possibilities of that city, and last year achieved some distinction by being awarded the prize at Saltair for the largest beet raised in Utah.

Lehi has several fine buildings, the School House being especially attractive, then there is a Court House, Meeting House and several other buildings of minor importance. The Lehi Co-Operative Institution with its branch, a description of which appears later, is possibly the most prominent business house, although there are several others which do a very fair business. The Union Hotel on

State Street, one block from the Oregon Short Line Depot, a two story brick building of rather attractive design offers to the sojourner at very moderate rates "all the comforts of home." The rooms are furnished tastefully and the table abundantly supplied with the best in the market.

Its proprietors are Messrs. W. E. Racker, I. D. Wines and T. R. Cutler, and is under the management of Mrs. Ada Stoddard, who spares no pains in catering to the comforts of her guests. The telephone exchange in charge of Miss Stoddard is in the office of the hotel and is a great convenience to its patrons. Lehi has a splendid supply of clear crystal water from the mountains, and the purity of the waters which unceasingly flow from its artesian wells is not excelled in the state.

Some very fine orchards are to be seen in this city, and during the summer months, when the foliage is dense and the ripe fruit hangs temptingly from the branches, the effect produced adds greatly to the city's charms.

A short distance north of Lehi there are some very fair onyx mines.

Indications of the old fort are still preserved, and a few of the old settlers who lived within its walls can still be found who will gladly relate some of those thrilling experiences which transpired in days of yore.

Among the principal business houses of Lehi are the Peoples' Co-Operative Institution with its branch store in the south west part of the city. The Lehi Commercial & Savings Bank and Messrs. Broadbent & Son.

Mr. W. H. Vaughn supplies the people with coal, including lump, nut, slack; also the celebrated diamond. His yard is located at the Oregon Short Line Depot. Coal delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

UTAH SUGAR FACTORY.

Its Location and Benefits to the Surrounding Country.

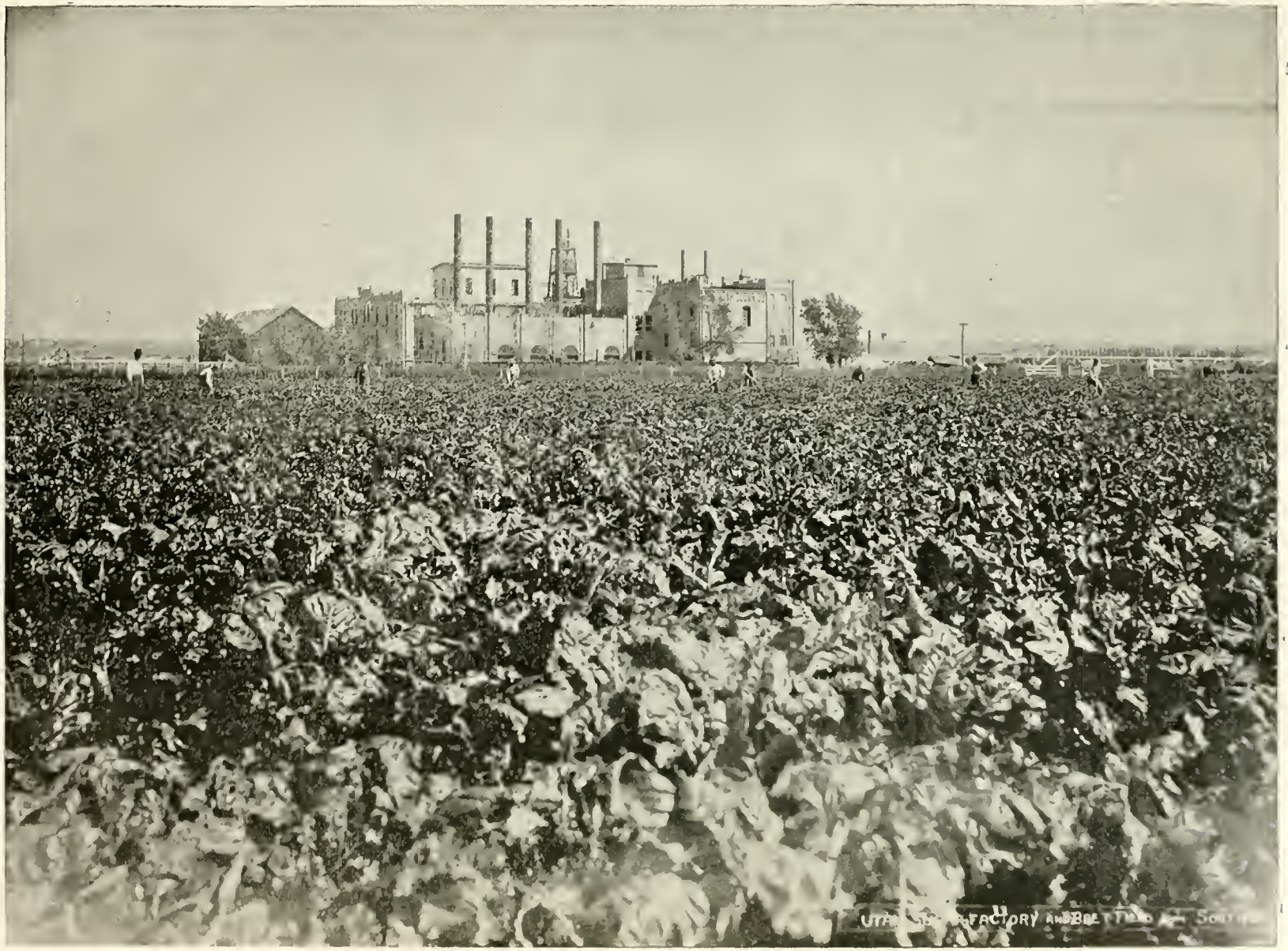
On the lines of the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Western railroads, and about thirty miles south of Salt Lake City, near to the town of Lehi, is located the Utah Sugar factory, built and owned by the Utah Sugar Company (a corporation) whose stock is held by many hundreds of Utah citizens. It was commenced in December of 1890, and was finished in October of the following year, in time to work up the crop of beets that had been raised that year. The officers of the corporation are as follows: Elias Morris, president; George Q. Cannon, vice-president; H. G. Whitney, secretary and treasurer. Directors, Elias Morris, George Q. Cannon, T. R. Cutler, H. J. Grant, Moses Thatcher, Francis Armstrong, W. B. Preston, James Jack, George M. Cannon, Barlow Ferguson, John Beck, J. R. Winder and L. G. Hardy. The address of the Salt Lake office is 20 Main street.

The two principal buildings are entirely of brick, the walls being two feet thick, the foundation laid deep, and the piers sustaining the main weight of the machinery being solid masonry, resting on bed-rock. The main building is 180x84 feet, three stories high. The annex is 184x60 feet. In the latter building are contained ten horizontal tubular boilers, with a generating capacity of 100 horse power each, twenty large char-filters, char-kiln with all the necessary apparatus for revivifying the bone charcoal, and the lime kiln, which treats about seventeen tons of lime rock each twenty-four hours, the carbonic acid gas having to be retained from the lime, as it is necessary in the manufacturing of sugar. All the ground floors are solid concrete, and all the buildings are lighted with electric lights, which is generated on the premises.

There are two sugar warehouses, one 75x40 feet, the other 125x40 feet, the total capacity of which is 40,000 bags of sugar. The total weight of the machinery is upwards of 1,000 tons, and the entire plant is American made, and cost about $600,000. On the north of the main building are situated the beet sheds, which have a storage capacity of 25,000 tons of beets. South of the factory are two immense silos for storing the beet pulp or refuse. They are 850 feet long, 24 feet wide and 12 feet high, and have a storage capacity of 25,000 tons. The pulp is conveyed to them from the the factory on a portable railway, the cars being drawn by horses.

The feeding yards on the company's land are leased for a term of years to a company of Utah gentlemen, who have erected a complete system of sheds and feeding pens. They have sunk, and have obtained a large number of flowing wells of pure water in the yards. Two thousand head of cattle are fattened here each season for market. They eat the pulp greedily, consuming from 100 to 125 pounds per head each day, besides about 15 pounds of hay. These cattle command a very good market, the meat being very juicy and tender. The cattle fatten quickly under proper conditions.

Beets are raised in Utah by irrigation. The quality is equal, if not su-


FACTORY

perior, to anything produced in the world. The capacity of the factory is 45,000 tons of beets and about 9,000,000 pounds of white granulated sugar per season, the sugar being of the very best quality, and has obtained first prize at the World's Fair and diplomas at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco, and at the State Fairs in Utah, or wherever it has been exhibited. The sugar campaign for the factory consists of about 130 days constantly running both night and day. The factory consumes about 350 tons of beets each twenty-four hours, and these beets are raised by farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles from the factory on about 3,500 acres, averaging from twelve to fifteen tons per acre. The price paid for beets with a minimum content of 12 per cent. saccharine and 80 per cent. purity, is $4 per ton delivered, which is about the price paid by other factories in America.

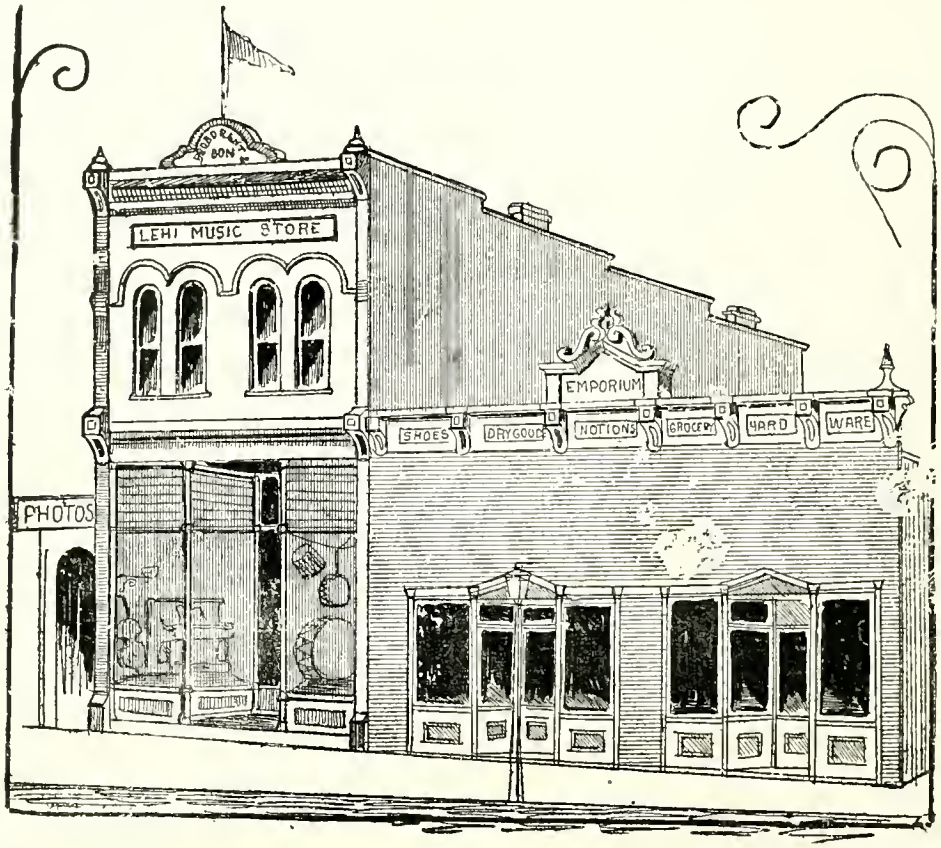
The beets are planted in April and May, and harvested in September and October. The factory commences its operations during the early part of September.

The industry in Utah has made rapid strides each year of its operation, the first year slicing less than 10,000 tons of beets, and making only about 1,100,000 pounds of sugar, against 43,000 tons of beets and about 4,500 tons of sugar last season. Its sugar is sold in Utah, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho.

Utah has proven that its soils and climate are particularly adapted to this industry, and if the Government will adopt measures to protect it from the encroachment of bounty fed sugars of other sections, there is no reason why it shall not become an important source of revenue in a few years. At the present time, however, the condition is critical. The price of sugar has touched the danger point, and any further reduction would virtually close up those factories in the United States that are already in operation.

BROADBENT & SON.

The General Supply Store of Broadbent & Son, located at the corner of First East and First North streets, is one of the most popular in this section of the county. The firm's premises are of a spacious character, and the stock displayed at all times is complete in every particular, foreign and domestic dry goods of every description, notions, fancy goods, clothing, laces, millinery, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, crockery, jewelry, musical instruments, etc., from the plainest to the most elaborate, fill their show-cases and crowd their shelves. Broadbent & Son are ever on the alert to satisfactorily serve their many customers. In every respect this firm is a model one. Both gentlemen are men of courteous bearing and sterling integrity. Their establishment is headquarters for all goods in their line in this section of the county, and they have deservedly won the patronage of our best citizens. A photograph gallery is also a feature with the above firm, and the life-like accuracy of their portraits is well known. Messrs. Broadbent & Son have also a department in which fine watch, clock and jewelry repairing is executed, close attention being paid to every detail of this delicate business, and all work being guaranteed.



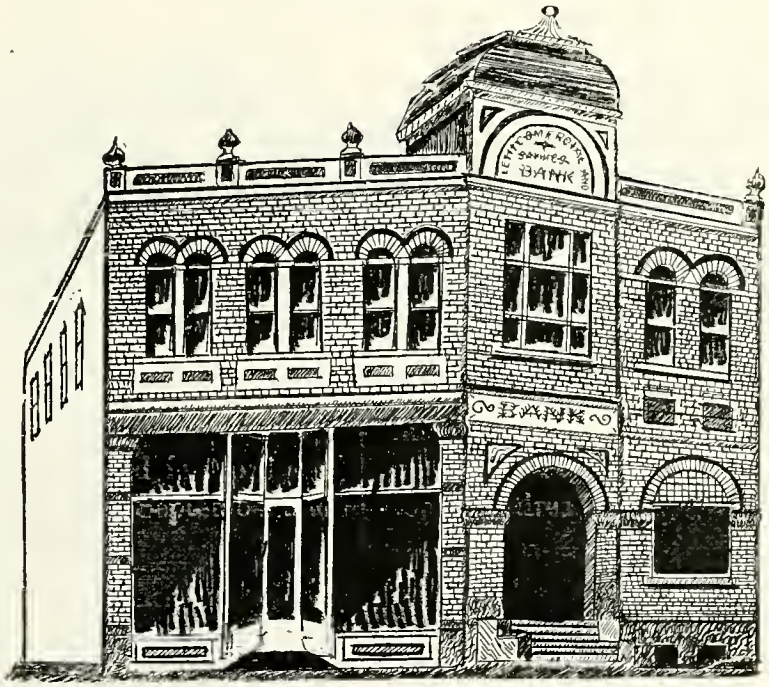
LEHI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

Organized July 16, 1891 as a means of enabling prudent and thrifty persons to save part of their earnings and thereby have a means of provision in case of illness or old age.

It has a capital stock of $50,000, with a surplus fund of $3,000, and transacts a general banking business, both savings and commercial, issuing drafts upon foreign countries, carefully and promptly handling collections, and paying interest upon time deposits.

The bank is well and ably managed, the following being a list of its officers: Thos. R. Cutler, President; Francis Armstrong, Vice-President and Ole Ellingson, Cashier; while Thos. R. Cutler, Francis Armstrong, Wm. Clark, A. H Cannon, Thaddeus Powell, J. B. Toronto, George Webb, P. H. Madsen, and John R. Winder, comprise its board of directors.

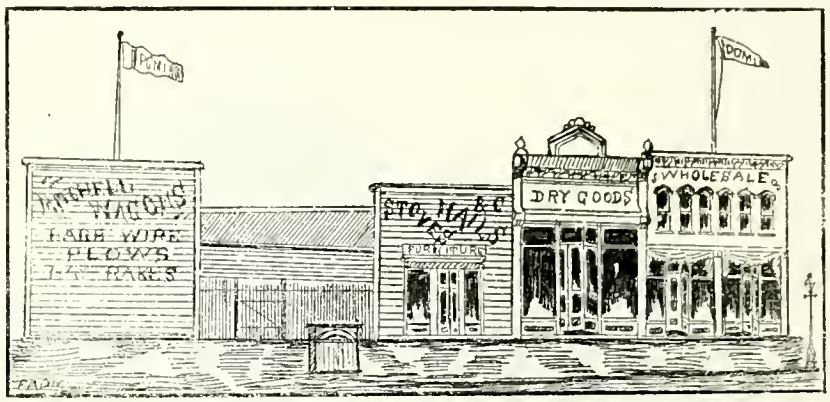
The aim of the bank has always been to deserve the confidence of the public by a policy of conservative and judicious investment of the funds entrusted to its care, and by so doing has earned for itself the reputation of being a thoroughly reliable and safe institution.



Its cashier Mr. Ole Ellingson, was born in Lehi, is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the banking business, and handles the affairs of the bank in a manner creditable both to himself and those whom he represents and by his attention to business has won the esteem and respect of all who know him.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION OF LEHI.

This institution was founded in 1872, by Mr. T. R. Cutler and associates, with a cash capital of $5,000, Mr. Cutler being its founder and superintendent. To-day the institution is capitalized for $75,000, more than $70,000 being paid up, its annual



business amounting to $150,000, and since its organization has paid about $125,000 in dividends, a fact to which many of the homes in Lehi can trace their origin.

The institution is situated on State street, and is practically three stores in one. The original store on the west side, is a two-story building with basement, and is the grocery and hardware department. Then comes the rock addition, being devoted to shoes and dry goods, and in the latter is displayed a large, varied and well-selected stock, reflecting great credit upon Mr. Racker as a buyer.

The clothing department is a one-story brick building, erected in 1891, having large plate glass windows, its interior finishings being of redwood, the effect of which is greatly improved by the tasteful arrangement of many plate mirrors.

The stock consists of a well-assorted display of clothing and furnishings, suitable to the pockets and individual tastes of every Lehi citizen. In the furniture and stove department can be found every conceivable article of domestic utility, from the ordinary kitchen furniture and utensils to the elegant and richly upholstered drawing-room suite.

In the rear of the building can be found every implement necessary to the well-being of a properly conducted farm, including barb wire, iron pipe and a complete line of oils and paints.

The drug store, managed by T. J. Wadsworth, and located in the Union Hotel, and owned by this company, is noted for its well assorted stock and the purity and freshness of its drugs, and enjoys an extensive patronage. They also own a large lumber yard, where is stored immense quantities of native lumber, Oregon pine and fir, and redwood from California.

Another adjunct is a harness and shoe factory, where four men are constantly employed in turning out as high grade products as it is possible for skilled hands to produce. A full supply of coal is carried in their coal yard, this company acting as agent for the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Western coal Departments.

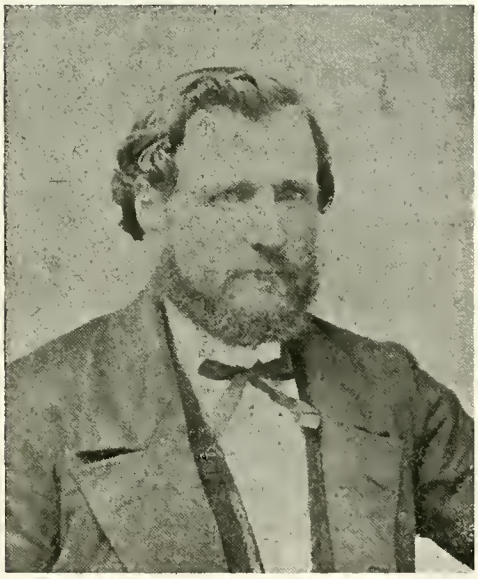
A branch store on Main street, managed by Mr. John Roberts, is of great

convenience to those patrons of the institution residing in the lower portion of town. Altogether twenty-five men and girls are employed by the company, all of whom act under the direction of Mr. William E. Racker, superintendent and secretary, who in 1879 entered the institution as bookkeeper, rising gradually by hard work and faithful application to the interests of the business, until to-day he stands at the head of the concern, respected and esteemed by all its employees and patrons; who realize that to him is due the credit of the present prosperous condition of this institution.

ISRAEL EVANS.

Mr. Evans might appropriately have been termed a child of Utah, settling here as he did in the early days, growing up with the country, passing through its turbulent times, and witnessing its gradual evolution into a state of prosperity and peace.

His birth occurred in Hanover, Columbus county Ohio, October 2, 1825, his parents being David and Mary



Beck Evans. As a wool carder and carpenter his father's earnings were no more than sufficient for the support of his family, and in consequence thereof Israel's education was limited to the simple studies taught in the district schools. At the age of five years he went with his parents to Missouri, and four years later they removed to Illinois.

When he was eighteen years old he enlisted in the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs, July 16, 1846, going with it until discharged in California July 6, 1847. After his discharge he went to Sutter's Mill where they discovered gold, working in the gold fields long enough to buy himself an outfit, when, and having the laudable desire to make a home for himself and also to live among the people of his faith, on July 2, 1848, he started from the golden state, packing his outfit upon mules, and taking the northern route, by the way of Donner Lake, the party being under the command of Captain Ira J. Willes.

Three men were killed en-route by Indians with whom they had several encounters, but with the exception of this sad feature they arrived safely in Salt Lake. October 1, 1848.

He remained in Salt Lake two years, removing thence to Lehi at which place he founded his home and ended his days.

He was married January 1, 1869, to Matilda A. Thomas, and had nine children as the result of the union, whose names were; May Abigail, Elgira, Martha, Israel, Matilda, Morgan, Rachel, Lydia and Henry.

In 1853 he was assigned to a mission to England, being absent nearly four and one half years, and in 1868 he left upon the same errand for the eastern states, this latter lasting about twelve months. He was one of the seven presidents of the 68th quorum of Seventies, was mayor of Lehi for one term, and upon seven occasions he assumed the responsibilities of city councilor, and in addition to these offices he was appointed major of the militia. To the efforts of Mr. Evans was greatly due the passing of the bill making an appropriation for the erection of the Agricultural College, and at the time there was some deliberation as to the most desirable locality for the sugar works, he again rendered himself conspicuous in promoting the interests of Lehi, not resting until that city was finally adopted as the site for Utah's great enterprise.

He died May 31, 1896 in Lehi, respected alike by all who knew him, and leaving behind him the unblemished record of an honest, loyal, and generous citizen.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN.

Another old pioneer and one who has resided in Lehi forty-five years is John Zimmerman.

This gentleman was born October 3, 1820, in Washington county, Maryland, his parents being George Gottlieb and Julian Hoke Zimmerman.

His father was an accomplished man, being a school teacher, and among other brannches teaching English, French and German. When two years old his parents removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania and in 1843 to the northern part of Illinois and three years later to Garden Groove.

John Zimmerman received a fair education and having an aptitude for farming, he entered that occupation at the expiration of his school days. His parents having joined the Mormon Church they naturally desired to make their home in Utah, and therefore came west, although John did not follow them until a year later.

He was married September 22, 1850 to Harriet Laura Larab and became the father of eleven children, viz; George Erastus, Harriet Abigail, Louisa Emeline, Margaret, Polly Ann, Elizabeth, Julia Ann, John, Robert, Suel, and Charles Wilson.

Mr. Zimmerman left Garden Grove Iowa, June 1, 1852, and the Missouri River, July 1, of the same year, traveling along the Platte River under the command of Captain James C. Snow. En-route to Utah he lost his cousin and father-in-law from an attack of cholera, although with the exception

of these two sad features the journey was comparatively uneventful. He reached Utah during the last week in September, 1852, locating at once in Lehi, being one of its first settlers, and helping to build the first fort. After associating with the saints for ten years, he accepted their teachings, and joined the church in 1856.

He has held many ecclesiastical, military and public offices, as is witnessed by the following record. In 1857 he was ordained a member of the forty-fourth quorum of Seventies, and is to-day a member of the High Priest's Quorum, and he also took part in the local government of the ward as teacher from 1868 to 1894. From 1864-68 he was adjutant of infantry in the Utah Militia, and from 1868 was adjutant of cavalry until it was disbanded. In public life he figured as an alderman, 1861-62 and councilor for Lehi, 1871-72, one term each, was constable at Garden Grove, Iowa, from 1848-52, he was one of the first police in Lehi, and from 1856-62 he was supervisor of roads for the same town. He aided in the construction of the first telegraph line in Utah, receiving for his services, one share of the stock, value $100, which he still possesses. He has contributed his services very largely in assisting the country in general, by erecting mills, helping in the construction of the first railroad in Utah, besides furnishing teams upon various occasions to bring immigrants to Utah. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Z. C. M. I. also, to the first Co-Operative store in Lehi, and was the treasurer to that institution several years. He owns stock in the Z. C. M. I. the Lehi Co-Op. M. L. the Provo Woolen Factory and the Utah Sugar Company.

Altogether the life of Mr. Zimmerman has been a very active and useful one, and as in looking back he views the many improvements which have taken place, and in which he assisted, he feels that his life has not been lived in vain.

DAVID CLARK.

Mr. Clark was not only a pioneer, but up to his death he could truthfully state that he was one of the oldest inhabitants of Lehi, being born May 28, 1816, in Lincolnshire, England.

His parents were William and Margaret Clark, farmers upon a small scale, and not being abundantly blessed with means, were able to give David little more than a common school education as it existed in those days. At the close of his school days Mr. Clark having a natural aptitude for farming and its kindred pursuits, assisted his parents in their daily toil until he decided to emigrate to America.

Being of an ambitious turn of mind, and desiring to rise above his present surroundings, and carve out his future path in life for himself, his sense of independence at last asserted itself so strongly, that in 1841 he left his mother country, determined to seek his fortune under another flag. In America he engaged in the business of stonecutting, and while it was an entirely new occupation to him, he seemed to meet with remarkable success. One year after his arrival in this country, having become convinced of

the truths contained in the gospel of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he was baptized into the Church by the prophet Joseph Smith. He was married November 26, 1849, to Miss

Myra Williams, and as years rolled on they were blessed with a family of five children, viz: James, David, Myra, Rachel and Anna. Shortly after his marriage he and his wife prepared for their journey to Utah, with the purpose of uniting themselves more closely with the Saints, and April 7, 1850, with a wagon, two yoke of oxen, a cow and provisions, they joined an independent company of about a dozen wagons and began their journey. At the Three Crossings of the Sweetwater river their first child, James, was born to them August 8, 1850, and at another point sorrow was caused by the death of one of their number by cholera. The buffalo, at that time so numerous upon the prairie, caused them many delays, impeding their progress at times to such an extent that they were often compelled to halt until the monarch of the plains deigned to remove his majestic form from their path. They traveled over the old emigrant trail through the Black Hills, reaching Salt Lake August 26th, settling in Lehi, then called Dry Creek, September 10, 1850.

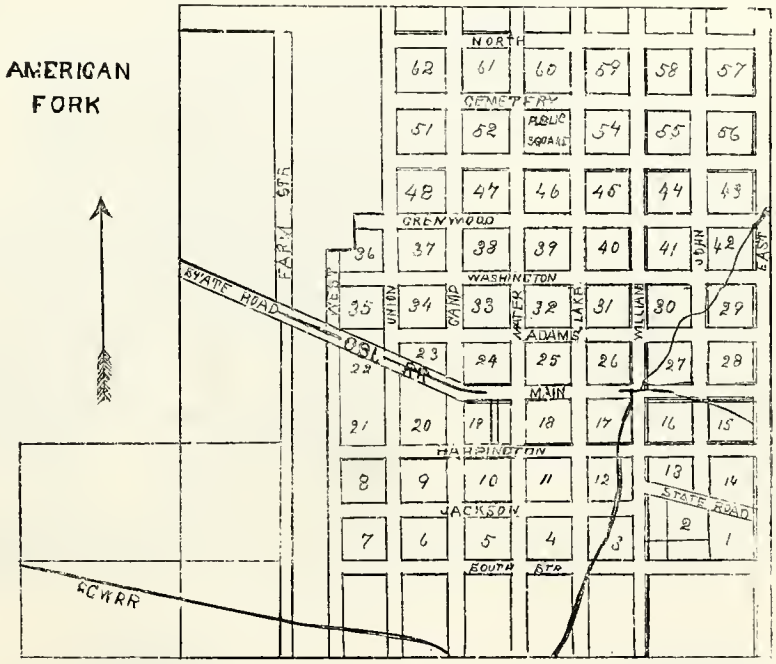
Mr. Clark, as a reward for his zealous endeavors to promote the interests and welfare of his church, was ordained an elder, and in 1862 was assigned to missionary work on the Rio Virgin river in Southern Utah. He died March 1, 1889, having borne throughout his whole life a reputation for sterling integrity, and in all his dealings with his fellow-man his actions were rendered conspicuous by an honesty of purpose, which impressed those with whom he came into contact that they would be conscientiously treated, and throughout his declining years he displayed that same earnest and honest spirit which were prominent characteristics of his youth.

AMERICAN FORK.

Its Settlement, Resources and Advantages=== A Great Agricultural and Fruit= Growing District.

POPULATION, 2,347. ELEVATION, 4,616 FEET.

This town, situated on the lines of the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Western Railroads, thirty three miles south of Salt Lake City was first settled in 1850.



It lies in the Utah Valley, in the midst of a rich grain and fruit bearing district, between the Wasatch Mountains on the east, and the beautiful Utah Lake on the west, and with its rich fertile soil, and streams of crystal water issuing from the adjacent mountains it would seem to be about as well favored a spot as the most exacting could desire. Its industries are chiefly of an agricultural nature, great quantities of fruit and farm produce being raised here every season, and that

they prove a source of profitable revenue to the citizens is testified to by the many homes lying in and around this town, all bearing unmistakable evidences of prosperity and comfort.

The city has an excellent water supply, a boon greatly appreciated, not only by private residents, but more particularly by those whose occupation in life renders water one of its most necessary adjuncts, by which we refer to irrigation.

American Fork was first settled in the fall of 1850, and the following year, on May 25th, it was organized as a Latter-day Saints' ward, the bishop being L. E. Harrington. It was incorporated June 4, 1853, and has an era of twenty-two square miles. This city has unexceptionable advantages, cool, limpid streams from the adjacent mountains thread their way in and around the town furnishing an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes, a boon greatly appreciated by those engaged in farming and kindred vocations.

Its population in 1894 was 2,347, which has considerably increased since that time, and its handsome business houses, in which are carried immense stocks, with its other commercial institutions all seem to speak of a thriving and prosperous community.

A few years ago American Fork seemed to be destined to figure as an important mining town, a large force of men being employed in bringing the mines to a state of restoration preparatory to active work. From those mines already in a state of development, some very profitable showings were obtained, and among those which promised well for the future were the North Star, Flora, Osborn, Treasure, Nemo, Milkmaid, Pittsburg and many others, and when the times become more propisious these mines will even yet undoubtedly play an important part in the advancement of American Fork. The municipal government of this city is in efficient hands, the present mayor being Bishop W. D. Robinson, a gentleman of an enterprising nature and one who has always been alive to the interests and welfare of American Fork, and under whose administration the city has seen many improvements. He is also the bishop of the ward, and owner of the American Fork City Flour Mill.

Some of the residents who have figured in the history of American Fork are Stephen Mott, A. Green, Washburn Chipman and John S. Hacking.

All these gentlemen lived in the city during its earliest days. Like most Utah towns American Fork has its Co-Operative Mercantile Institute, of which James Clark is the well known and efficient superintendent.

THE GRANT HOTEL.

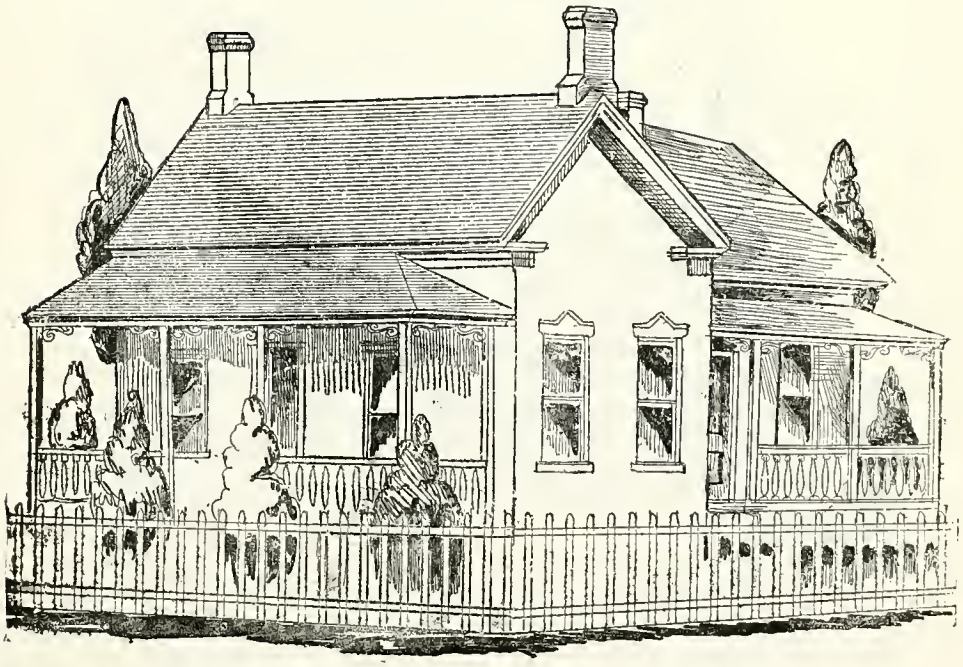
Possibly there is no other hostelry in Utah county which is so eminently adapted to the wants of the traveling public as the Grant Hotel, American Fork.

It is elegantly furnished, the rooms being provided with electric call bells, and everything is done which will contribute to the comfort of the guests. The sample-rooms for commercial men are commodious and well-lighted.

Entertainment is provided at reasonable rates, the cuisine is excellent, and Mr. P. Adamson, the genial proprietor, spares no pains to make his patrons feel thoroughly at home while under his roof.

AMERICAN FORK CITY MILL.

Provided With all the Modern Inprovements---Is First-Class in Every Particular.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. ROBINSON, AMERICAN FORK.

The milling interests of American Fork are well represented by the American Fork City Mill.

This business was established in 1877 by W. D. Robinson, a gentleman thoroughly well versed in his business, a fact which evidently is well appreciated as his trade is of large proportions, and is constantly increasing and expanding.

The mill is a frame building 30x40 feet in dimensions and possesses every facility and appliance conducive to the best results. The machinery is of the latest type being furnished by A. M. Wolf, Chamsberg, Pennsylvania, and is operated by water power. It is provided with the Wolf Bolting ma-

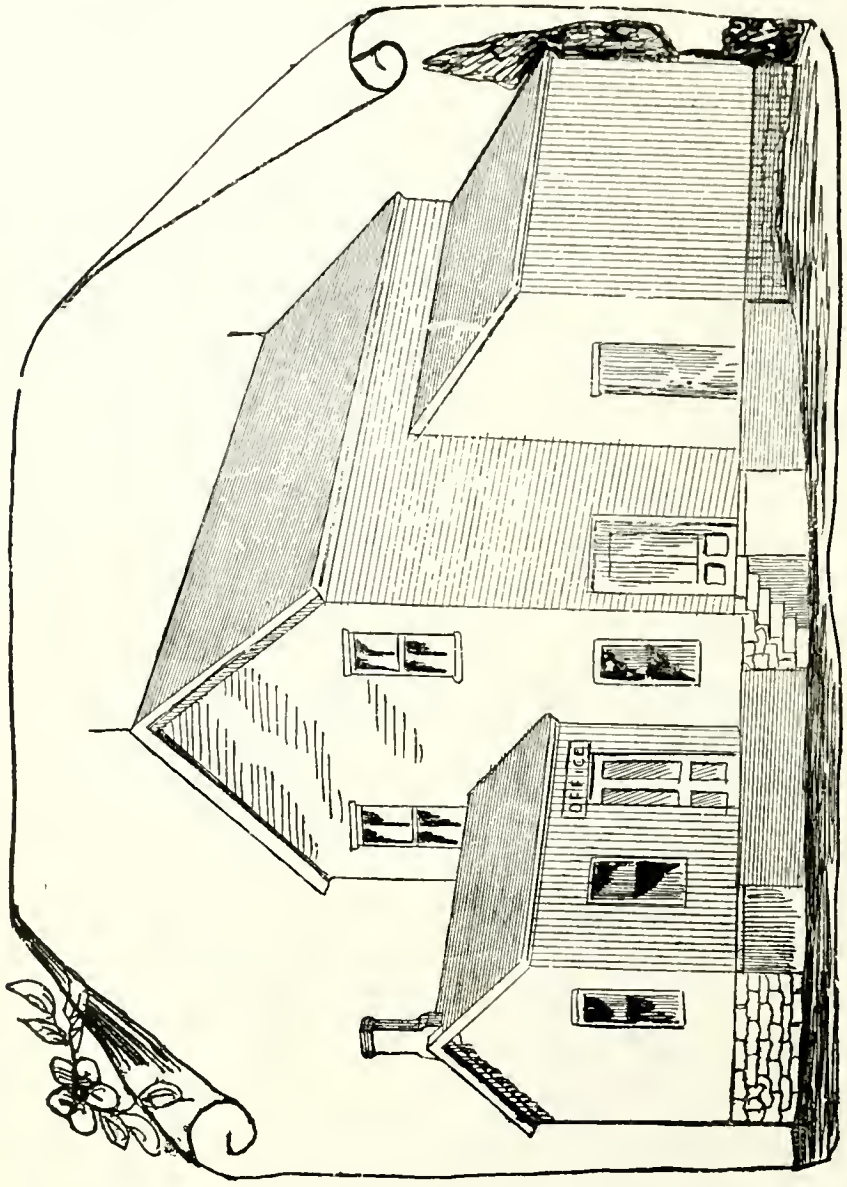
chine and the S. Haws cleaning appliances, these being complete in every detail. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The celebrated brands manufactured in this mill are "High Patent" "Straight Grade" and "Bakers No. 1."

It is also known for the excellence of its graham and other coarser flours and meals.

Mr. Robinson personally superintends every detail, and his sons being the millers, thoroughly understanding the business, is sufficient guarantee that the work is in capable and efficient hands.

The business has prospered from the beginning, and has established for itself an enviable reputation by its policy of honorable dealings.

Mr. Robinson is highly esteemed and regarded by all in the community in which he has lived for over twenty years.



WILLIAM D. ROBINSON.

Foremost among the citizens of American Fork is Bishop William D. Robinson. This gentleman was born in Kennett Square, Chester Co., Penn., August 19, 1837, his parents being William and Elizabeth Robinson.

His childhood was comparatively uneventful, being passed in attending school, during which time his parents removed to the state of Deleware, returning later to their old home.

As the son of a miller, he showed early in life a disposition to learn that business, and at fifteen years of age he entered a mill and devoted four years to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade.

At the expiration of that period he went to Delaware, where he worked as a journeyman for some time. During his residence in Delaware he heard the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints preached and in the course of time became convinced of its truth and joined the church.

Having a desire to join the colony of Mormons in Utah he left his home March 29, 1857, traveling by rail to Iowa City, thence to Salt Lake City by earning his board as driver of an ox team.

The company of emigrants was under the command of Jacob Halfines and arrived in Zion Sept. 21, 1857.

Upon his arrival in the west, he worked for President Brigham Young and Feramorz Little in the mill at the mouth of Parley's canyon, until his removal in 1858 to Springville.

When the instructions were given to the saints to return to Salt Lake, he left his home in Springville, and came north, working during the winter for Ira N. Hinkley. In the spring

of 1859 he accepted a position to operate a mill in the 19th Ward of Salt Lake City.

We next hear of him in Springville where he has charge of a mill for Jacob Houtz. Provo was his next place of residence where he lived several years, returning eventually to Salt Lake City in 1868.

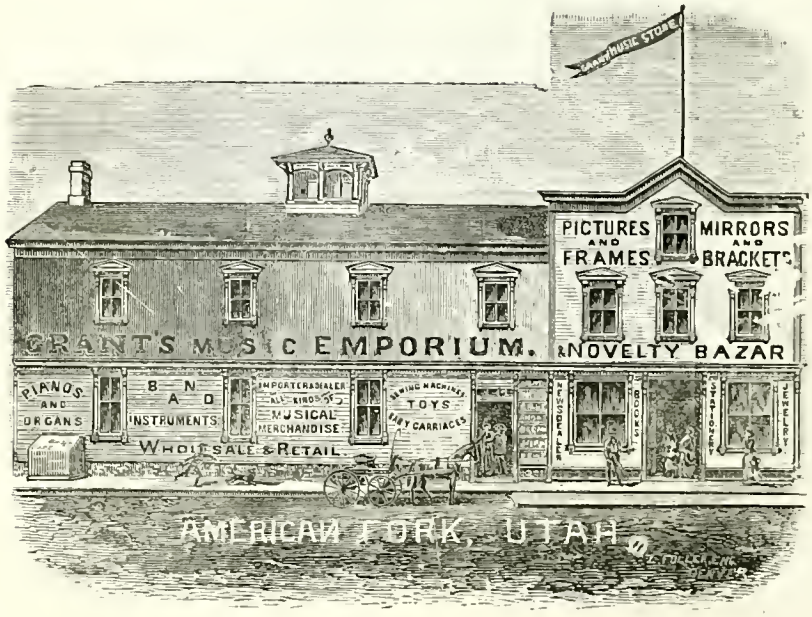
After staying there for the winter he went to Lehi, and in that city worked in the mill for Samuel Mulliner nine years.

He finally located in American Fork in 1877, and is in business there to-day.

In 1888 Mr. Robinson fulfilled a mission, laboring in and near the home of his boyhood days in Pennsylvania, after an absence of thirty years. He has been a member of the High Council four years, and Home Missionary in Utah Stake for five years, and Bishop of American Fork, an office he still retains. Three times he officiated as mayor of the town in which he now resides, a position he filled with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the citizens, as his re-election abundantly proves. He is the present mayor of American Fork.

He was married May 26, 1858, and had eight children, viz: William A., Margaret A., George D., Charles E., Emmett J., Ellatheria, Amanda and John H.

At the present day he is the proprietor of the American Fork City mill, and doing a good business, to which we refer elsewhere, and is greatly esteemed in the town in which he has lived for twenty years.



THOMAS STEELE & CO.

One of the best known pharmacies in Utah county is that of Thomas Steele & Company American Fork. A heavy and carefully assorted stock is constantly carried, comprising a full and first class line of pure and fresh medicines, drugs and chemicals of every description. Fancy and toilet articles, soaps, sponges, brushes, combs, perfumeries, physicians' and surgeons' requisites. A fine line of stationery, also cigars and tobaccos. A special feature worthy of mention is a magnificent marble soda fountain. A full line of guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, bicycles, etc.

This business was established in 1887 by Thomas Steele Sr., (now deceased), and carried on by Thomas Steele Jr., until 1891, when the firm name was changed to Thomas Steele & Co. The same year a new and commodious brick building was erected on Harrington Street where the business is at present conducted.

Special attention is given to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, their trade is large and they are highly regarded in trade circles for their promptness and strict integrity.

Mr. Steele has been three times elected city treasurer of American Fork, an indication of the high esteem he is held in by the community in which he lives.

K. ROBINSON.

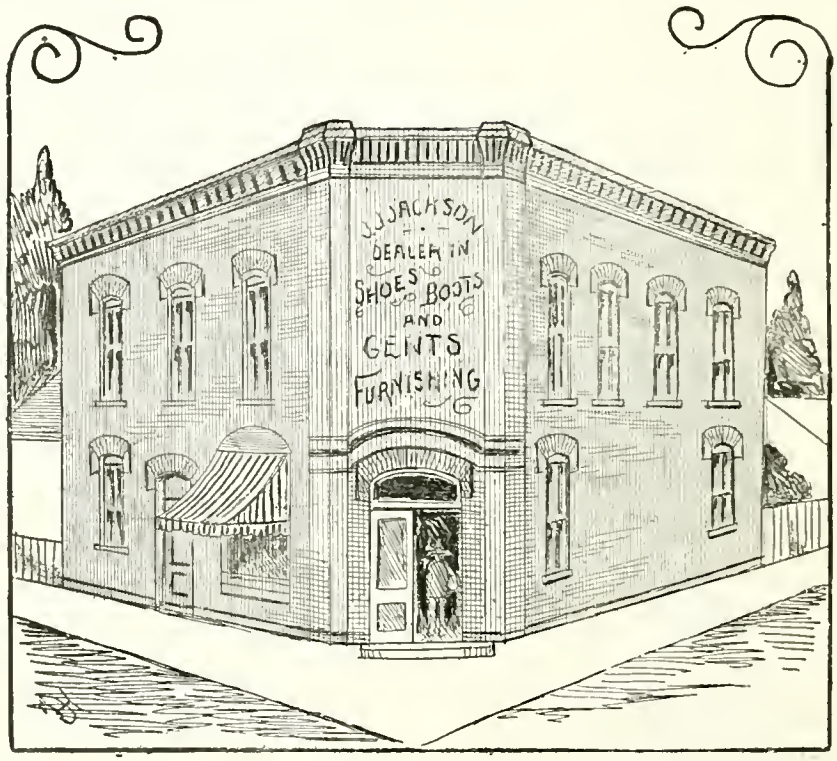
There is no branch of mercantile industry of more importance than that of the blacksmith and wheelwright, and in this connection we do not know of any one who is better qualified in his trade than Mr. K. Robinson. He thoroughly understands his business, and enjoys an extensive patronage.

Fine carriage painting and all kinds of repairing are neatly executed with dispatch and in a manner guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Those in need of his services will find his premises at the corner of State and Water streets, and the first order placed with him will be only a prelude to others.

J. J. JACKSON,

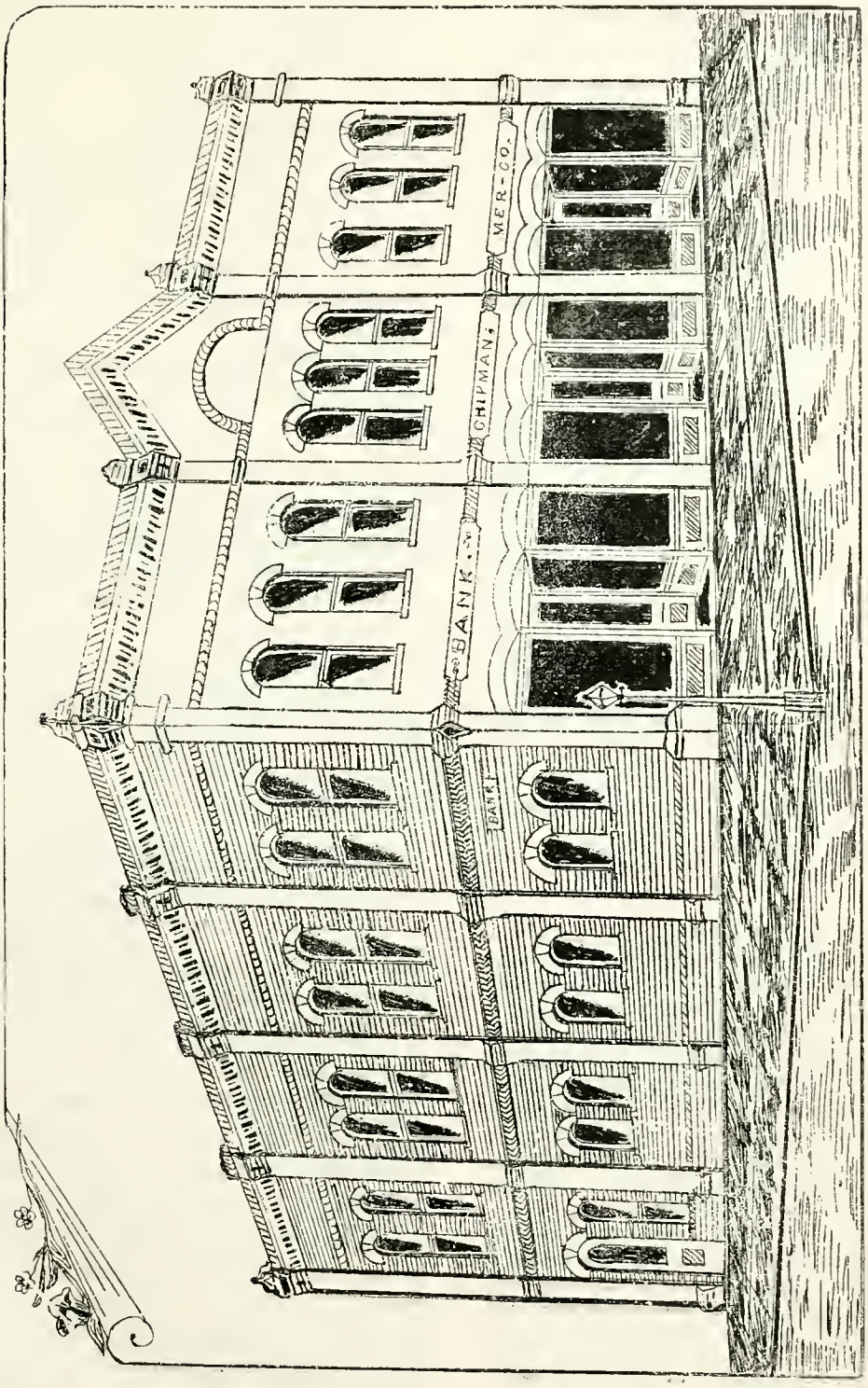
Corner of Main and Harrington Streets.

This business was established in 1884, by W. W. Jackson (now deceased). In 1888 the firm's name was changed to W. W. Jackson & Son, and enjoyed a successful career until September 12, 1895, when the building and stock was completely destroyed by fire, after which the block was rebuilt in a substantial manner, and business resumed by another son, Mr. J. J. Jackson, a young man of enterprising character and high business qualifications. In 1887–8–9 he fulfilled a successful mission in New Zealand, being released and returning home in 1890. In April, 1892, he was appointed to the office of city justice, in November of the same year was elected constable, in 1893 was again elected to the office of justice of the peace, and in 1895 was re-elected to the same office. All of the above offices he has creditably filled, and at present is treasurer and director of the American Fork Opera House. He is highly esteemed as an enterprising business man and progressive citizen. The stock carried is gents' furnishings, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, crockeryware, hay and grain, etc. Mr. Jackson is also agent for the famous Diamond coal.



CHIPMAN MERCANTILE CO.

The prosperous business of the Chipman Mercantile Company was originally established in 1874 by Messrs. Chipman Adams & Company, who controlled its affairs until 1877, when a change being effected in the management, it became known under the firm name of James Chipman.



In June 1892 the house was incorporated under the present name, receiving their certificate of incorporation, signed by Elijah Sells, July 5th of that year. Since the day its doors were opened it has enjoyed an extensive patronage, which each succeeding year has increased, and to-day it is the leading house of its kind in American Fork.

The premises occupied are large and commodious, and in them is carried an immense stock, consisting of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, furniture, carpets, curtains, crockery, china, glassware, in fact, everything necessary to the thorough equipment of an emporium, is kept constantly on hand.

There is a large force of competent clerks and assistants, who are trained to accord courteous treatment to all. The superintendent of the company is Mr. Stephen Chipman, a gentleman well known in the business and social circles of American Fork. He personally attends to the entire selection of the stock, a glance at which is sufficient to indicate his sound judgment and shrewd business ability, and to these qualities much of the firm's success is undoubtedly due.

The company has an enviable reputation, not only for the excellence of their goods, but for the reasonable prices charged, and everything being as represented a discerning public has learned that its confidence will not be misplaced.

A banking institution is also a feature of this house. The executive staff of this bank is in itself a guarantee of strict business methods, honorable dealing and future prosperity. A general banking business is transacted, deposits received, drafts issued, collections made, and loans effected upon desirable security.

It is enjoying a prosperous career, and strongly conduces to the promotion of the city's interests and the mercantile welfare in general.

STATE TREASURER CHIPMAN.

State Treasurer James Chipman was born in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1849. He was a member of the band of pioneers who braved the wilds of the western frontier and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1847. One year later he removed to Mill Creek, where he remained two years. His first business was that of farming and stock-raising and keeping a trading post on the Eighth Ward Square in Salt Lake City. In 1861 he freighted with oxen and mules between Montana and California. In 1872 he delivered 5,000 cords of wood to the Millar company and a part of the wood still remains at the old smelter, where it was placed by the hands of Mr. Chipman nearly a quarter of a century ago. From this year dates his business career. He, in company with C. M. Redfield and Worthy Nash, engaged in a general merchandise business at a mining camp in Utah county. When the camp went down he purchased the entire stock and removed it to American Fork, and thus established the business known as the Chipman Mercantile company. He owns mines in most of the mining camps of Utah. In 1892 he established the Bank of American Fork, of which he is president. He is also president of the following enterprises: The Chipman Mercantile company, the New York Mining company, the Consolidated company, and the American Fork Canyon Wagon Road company. He was the projector and one of the incorporators of the Utah Sugar company and to his great financial ability is mainly due the success which has come to these enterprises.

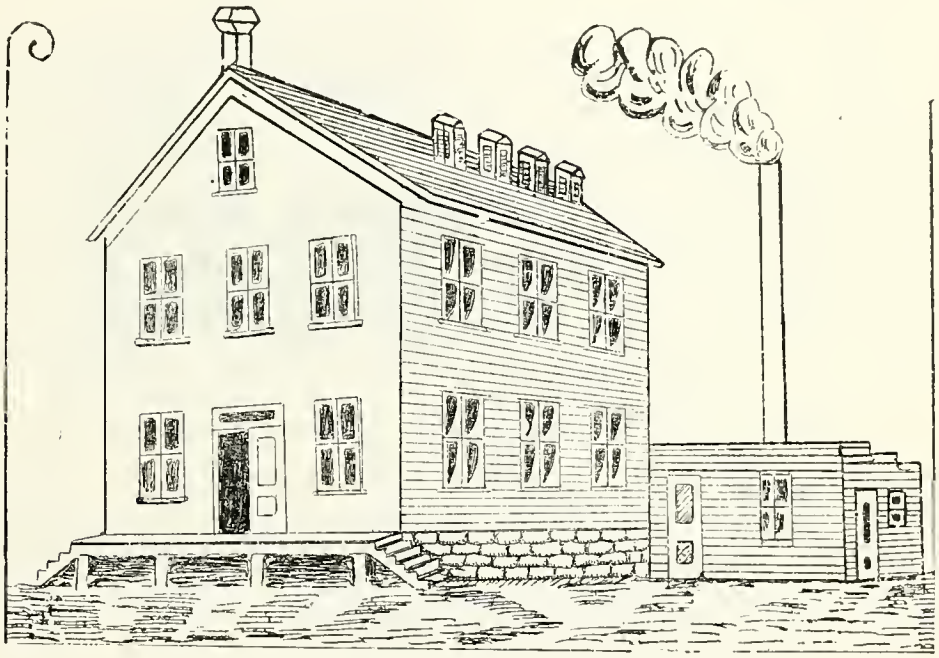
Mr. Chipman has held many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the school board of American Fork in 1970, was elected to the city council in 1873, in 1875 and again in 1891. In 1893 he was elected to the mayoralty of the city; was appointed postmaster in 1889 and held the position until 1894. When the division was made on national party lines Mr. Chipman was the only Republican to be found in American Fork and it is to his indomitable will and courageous effort that the effectual organization of the party in American Fork is due. His election to the important office of state treasurer by the party he has so faithfully supported came with good grace, and no mistake was made when they placed the mantle of honor upon his shoulders.

STAR ROLLER MILLS.

The importance of the roller mill industry cannot be over-estimated, and that this is realized in American Fork the existence of the Star Roller Mills is abundant proof. The plant consists of a three-story brick structure 45x32 feet in dimensions, the interior of which is constructed with a view to meet all the requirements of the business.

the production of the very highest grades of wheaten flour and other cereals it is possible to obtain.

The capacity of the mills is fifty barrels per day, and the whole plant is under the direct supervision of Mr. G. G. Robinson, a gentleman who has had years of experience in milling. Since the mill was erected it has enjoyed an extensive patronage, and one which the excellent quality of its products merits.



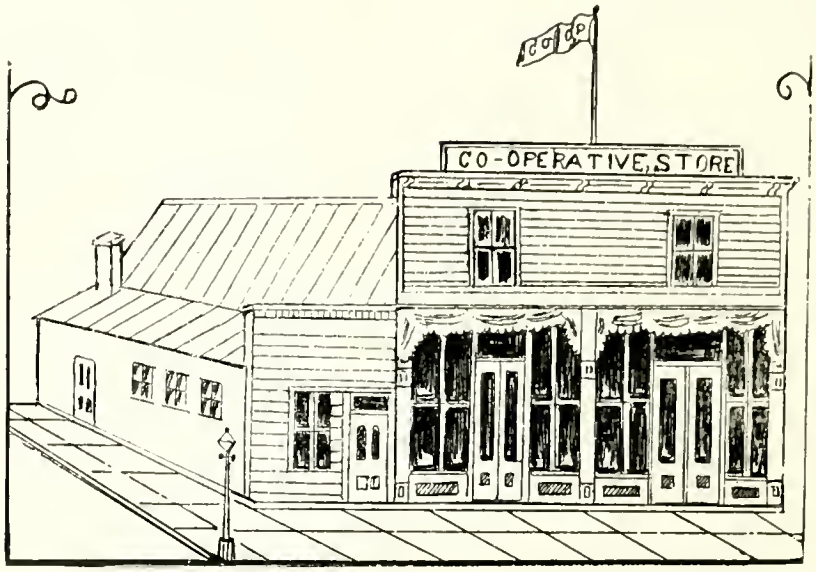
The machinery is of the Rordyke & Marmon style, containing all modern improvements, and is operated by both steam and water power.

The equipment of the mill is unsurpassed, and among its many features for the more perfect manufacture of its products may be mentioned two Richmond scourers, one Richmond separator, and one Eureka separator, all of which are fitted with cyclone dust collectors. There are three stands of Richmond bran duster and bolt, and a Richmond flour packer. These many appliances, together with a Barnard & Lee flour packer insure

Its specialties are known by the following brands: Bakers' Patent and Whole Wheat, and in addition to these choice grades of wheaten flour, the output from the mills of other forms of cereals is very large, and American Fork is certainly to be congratulated upon the high standard of enterprise displayed by the owners of these mills, who by the purity of their goods and the careful attention paid to the business in general have made these mills one of the most important commercial adjuncts to the city, the value of which will never be sufficiently realized as long as its wheels continue to revolve.

AMERICAN FORK CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION.

American Fork Co-Operative Institution is among the most prominent and substantial firms of this city, its doors have been open for business many years, and by their liberality and energy a reputation has been built up that is known throughout the state. This firm does both a wholesale and retail business and carries a large and varied assortment of goods including dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, furnishing goods, paints, oils, glass, grain, baled hay, etc.



Mr. J. H. Clark is the efficient Manager and Superintendent and has the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them, he holds an enviable position in business circles and is ever ready to do any thing possible to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

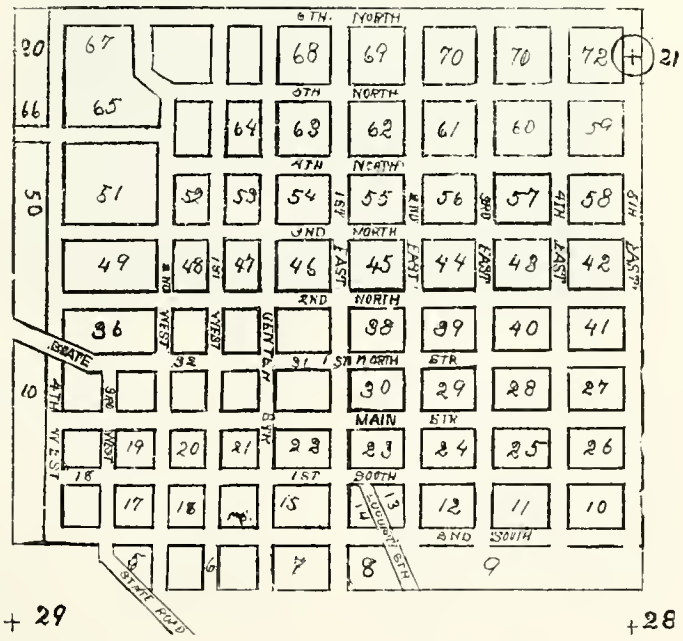
PLEASANT GROVE.

The Greatest Fruit Section in the State---A Description of Its Other Industries.

This town is almost midway between Provo and American Fork, and was settled in 1850, by George S. Clark and J. G. Holman, and is probably the most flourishing fruit section in the State.

It is not as well favored in the matter of location as some other cities in the county, being so near the mountains that its streets participate in the rise thereto. That it is a progressive town its many buildings plainly indicate. The meeting house and court house are worthy of mention, and the Central School is a credit to the skill of the architect who designed it, and is under the management of the following officers: Mrs. R. B. Hayes, secretary; A. B. Walker, treasurer; Alex Bullock, chairman, and D. H. Robinson, principal.

Two hotels afford accommodations to the traveler, the Mayhew being only two blocks from the Oregon Short Line depot.



Stock-raising and the breeding of

blooded horses is engaged in by James O. Bullock, who is also the present mayor, an office he fills to the satisfaction of all.

There are some onyx mines in this town, owned by William Wadley. This gentleman and Mr. Ash have the reputation of raising the best fruit in Pleasant Grove.

Among the old residents are Henson Walker, John S. Gleason and George S. Clark, Lewis Harvey and D. Adamson, the two former being members of the band of pioneers.

Joseph E. Thorne is the bishop of the First ward of Pleasant Grove, and his labors in behalf of the city and its people with his honorable, upright career have found for him a warm place in the hearts of all in the community. James Cobley and K. Sorenson are respectively the bishops of the Second and Third wards, both gentlemen being of high repute.

Pleasant Grove has many business houses, some of which might be appropriately given a space here.

D. Adamson & Sons are dealers in flour, grain, bran and shorts, chopped feed, etc. They are the proprietors of a flour mill in this town, in which they manufacture and sell the famous White Rose and White Elephant brands of flour, both brands being well known on account of their purity and excellence. They have considerable trade, which they have acquired by always keeping their goods up to their standard of representation.

Andrew Hansen has a fine store, and carries a full line of groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, crockery and general supplies. He also has a shop in which he does blacksmithing, horseshoeing and wagon repairing. Mr. Hansen thoroughly understands his business and gives satisfaction in every instance.

The Christensen Mercantile Company. This house is popular in Pleasant Grove, on account of the strict business principles upon which its affairs are conducted. They carry a line of general merchandise, selling their goods upon a strictly cash basis, and at the lowest figures possible, a system which has considerably increased the volume of their business.

No lady could find a better assortment of millinery, ribbons, etc., than is displayed in the establishment of Mrs. Mary A. Sorensen. She is an artist in her line, and trims hats to order. Those who place their orders with her will have them executed with both taste and promptitude.

Thorne Brothers & Co., is another prominent firm, and is under the management of Mr. R. B. Hays. They are dealers in general merchandise, produce, etc., special attention being given to the buying and shipping of potatoes, hay, grain, flour and farm products. The straightforward manner in which this house has always acted, and the courteous treatment accorded to all has given it a high rank in commercial circles in this city.

An establishment which appeals to all who appreciate the beautiful in nature is the survey owned by Daniel Smith. The profusion of flowers and plants displayed here is well worthy of a visit. Floral designs of all kinds are executed in the most artistic style.

JOHN S. GLEASON.

Ezekiel Gleason and Polly Howard married and settled in the township of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y. They were hard-working, industrious people and raised a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch, John Streator, was the sixth.

He was born on the 13th of January, 1819, and when about three years old his parents moved to Sparta, Livfngston County, N. Y. There was a large family to support and he early had to assist his parents and help provide for himself. He attended the public schools, where he was an apt and interested scholar. During the time not in school he found employment in working for the farmers of that neighborhood. His youth was passed in Sparta and when he

reached early manhood he was about 5 feet 10 inches in height and his averge weight was 148 pounds. He had blue eyes and black hair. His mother belonged to the Christian church, but he was of a skeptical turn of mind and was rather inclined to infidelity. During the winter of 1838-9 he first heard Mormonism preached, and, being convinced of its truth, accepted it and was baptized into that church on the 21st of June, 1839. About this time he was working for a farmer named Isaac Chase, whose daughter Desdemona he married on the 8th day of November, 1839. His wife continued to reside with her parents, ane he accepted a mission to preach the gospel in the Eastern States and in Canada, where he remained during the year 1840 and a portion of 1841. Returning home, he immediately prepared to move with his wife and her father's family to Nauvoo, Ill., where the Mormon people had gathered after their expulsion from Missouri. He worked his father-in-law's farm in 1842, and in 1843 went on a mission to the Eastern States, returning to Nauvoo in the spring of 1844.

The Nauvoo Legion was organized and he was appointed major of the First Battalion, First Regiment, First Cohort, which office he held until the Legion was disbanded. He was personally acquainted with the Ptophet Joseph Smith and took an active part in the stirring events which transpired preceding and following the death of the prophet. His was one of the first families to leave Nauvoo and cross the Mississippi river, and he assisted in ferrying the citizens across the river from that ill-fated city. The following winter, 1846-7, was spent at Winter Quarters, Neb., where the city of Florence now is. Brigham Young was now president of the Mormon people. In the spring of 1847 he formed a company of 143 to migrate westward for the purpose of finding a dwelling place for the people. Mr. Gleason joined this company and they started on their perilous journey across the plains. They were about three months on the journey and reached Utah on the 22nd of July, 1847. He did some ploughing and got out house logs, but owing to a scarcity of provisions, started on a return trip with ox teams on the 16th of August of the same year, reaching home late in the fall. The following year he returned with his family to Utah and settled on Little Cottonwood near Union Fort; here he remained until the fall of 1849, when he moved to Salt Lake City and ran a saw mill for two years, which stood where Liberty Park now is. In 1851 he rented a farm in Centerville, but moved from there the following year to Tooele, where he was appointed County Commissioner in 1852. In 1853 he returned to Davis County and took up a farm near Farmington. He raised one crop and in consequence of the uprising of the Indians was required with others to move into the settlement of Farmington. The militia was organized in Utah and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment organized in Davis County. Directly after moving into Farmington he engaged in teaching the public schools, which vocation he followed until 1857, when he went with the handcart missionaries to Florence, Neb., returning in the autumn of 1858. The latter part of March, 1860, he again crossed the plains to go on a mission to England, where he remained three years and a half. On his return he again engaged in farming. He served as justice of the peace in 1864 and the next year was appointed county clerk of Davis county. In the fall of 1869 he again went on a mission to the east and returned in 1870. In 1873 he purchased a farm in Pleasant Grove, Utah county, where he has since resided. His wife Desdemona raised four children, Alvirus H., Louise, Joseph Hyrum and Clara. In 1852 he married Eliza Ann Mailen, who was the mother of Elijah M. and Amasa L. He married his present wife, Mary Ann Sutherland, in 1864, whose family consists of Thomas H., Stanley D., Eliza and Mary. He held the position of Seventy and is

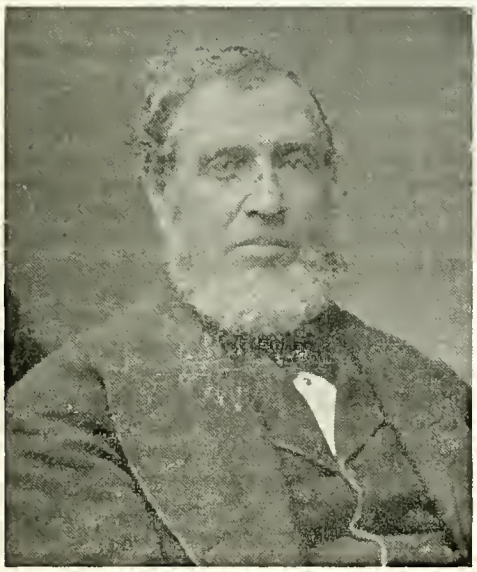
now a High Priest in the Mormon Church and was president of the Teachers' quorum in Farmington for several years. He was also one of the seven presidents of the Fortieth quorum of Seventies.

He has aided and assisted to support all the religious and benevolent associations of the church to which he belongs. He has ever been a genial host and welcomed his friends to his home, and the needy have never been turned from his door. At the age of 78 he enjoys comparatively good health and unimpaired intellect and is still a firm adheaer to the faith he embraced in youth.

DAVID WEST.

Another pioneer, a sketch of whose life is well worth reproduction, is David West, who was born January 26, 1824, at Borrowash, Derbyshire county, England. His parents were William West and Hannah Winterton, hard-working, industrious people, but not blessed with any great amount of means, so that whatever education David may be said to have received was chiefly owing to his own laudable efforts in that direction.

At the age of thirteen he was supporting himself by knitting at the frame, which was also his father's occupation, until when he was sixteen he worked at making silk gloves, where he was able to earn more money. As a youth



he soon discerned the social and other advantages to be derived from a union with fraternal societies and in his native town became a member of the Nottingham Albion I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 28, passing through the minor offices, he was elected "Noble Grand," and remaining closely affiliated with the lodge until he left England.

On July 15, 1844, he married Miss Amelia Hooley, and later raising a family of thirteen children, whose names were Mary, Hannah, Charles Henry, David Fisher, Mary Ann, William, Hyrum, Amelia Matilda, Elijah Alpheus, Nathaniel, George Daniel, Amasa, Benjamin and Harriet Josephine.

As a result of his religious convictions he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints June 20, 1848, to improve which step he decided to join the colony in Utah, so suiting the action to the word, he sailed from Liverpool January 6, 1851, and landing in New Orleans on March 9th, traveling thence by steamer to St. Louis and St. Joseph, arriving there in April and locating in that town for two years.

May 25, 1853, with a yoke of oxen and one of cows, he attempted to cross the plains with his wife, five children, a nephew, his brother's wife and two little children.

He reached Council Bluffs and stayed there until a company was organized consisting of thirty-six wagons, the whole being under the command of a man named Moses Dayly. After some delay they moved to St. Mary, and on July 6th crossed the river, traveling until they reached Loop Fork. On September 27th they entered the valley of Utah and Mr. West located in Salt Lake City until March, 1854, removing thence to Kaysville. He visited many towns, going wherever employment presented itself, visiting in turn Pleasant Grove, Mount Pleasant, etc., until in 1860 he settled permanently in Pleasant Grove.

He received a letter from President John Taylor on September 12, 1880, requiring him to be ready a month later to go on a mission to Great Britain, and therefore in accordance with his instructions he left Salt Lake by rail for New York on October 12th, sailing on the steamship Wyoming for Liverpool, setting foot on his native soil once more October 31st. Owing to illness he was released October 21, 1881, returning at once to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City November 11, 1881.

He was ordained a Priest by Elder John Fido, and March 20, 1849, he received at the hands of Elder Lewis Robbins his ordination as an Elder and was ordained one of the Seventies May 8, 1857, by Jacob Gates. During the years 1869-72 he served as city councilman in Pleasant Grove and from 1879 to 1880 saw him enjoying the distinction of being one of its aldermen, and August 4, 1879, he was elected justice of the peace for Pleasant Grove precinct. He is today holding the office of High Priest, to which he was ordained by Bishop John Brown of Pleasant Grove, and he bids fair to continue his life of usefulness for many years.

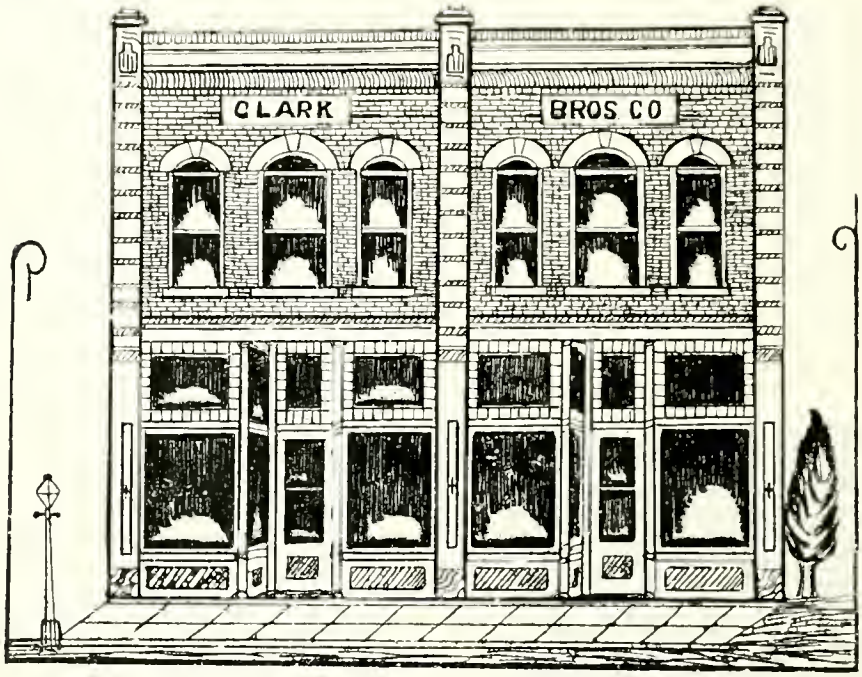
CLARK BROTHERS COMPANY.

The Leading General Supply House in Pleasant Grove.

An old established and representative concern in Pleasant Grove is that of Clarke Bros. Company. This enterprise was founded many years ago by the father of the present proprietors, he conducted it with much success and acquired a very substancial and splendid patronage.

The sons having assumed the proprietorship and continued the conduct of the business with the same satisfactory results that attended their fathers management.

The premises are admirably adapted for the business being a large two story brick building. The stock consists of groceries, dry goods, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, harness, etc. This firm is one of commanding influence and patrons of this house will always obtain the most honorable treatment.



SPRINGVILLE.

Noted for Its Fine Orchards, Its Luxuriant Gardens and Bounteous Farms.

ELEVATION, 4,565 FEET.

This rural town, six miles from Provo, according to the records, was settled October 1, 1850, the first settlers being the families of Aaron Johnson, Myron N. Crandall, William Miller, John W. Deal and James Mendenhal. In 1852 the city was incorporated, and in February of the following year, at the first municipal election, G. D. Wood was elected mayor.

The industries, like those in most towns in that section of the country, are of an agricultural nature, the raising of vegetables and fruits being carried on to a great extent, and in and around Springville are to be seen some of the finest orchards in the county.

It is a progressive town in every respect, as is shown by its churches, schools, libraries, etc.

Springville is divided into four ecclesiastical wards, the bishops being respectively, John Luckett, Lorin Harmer, George R. Hill and Joseph S. Loynd.

The societies of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations were organized in this town a good many years since, and are still flourishing.

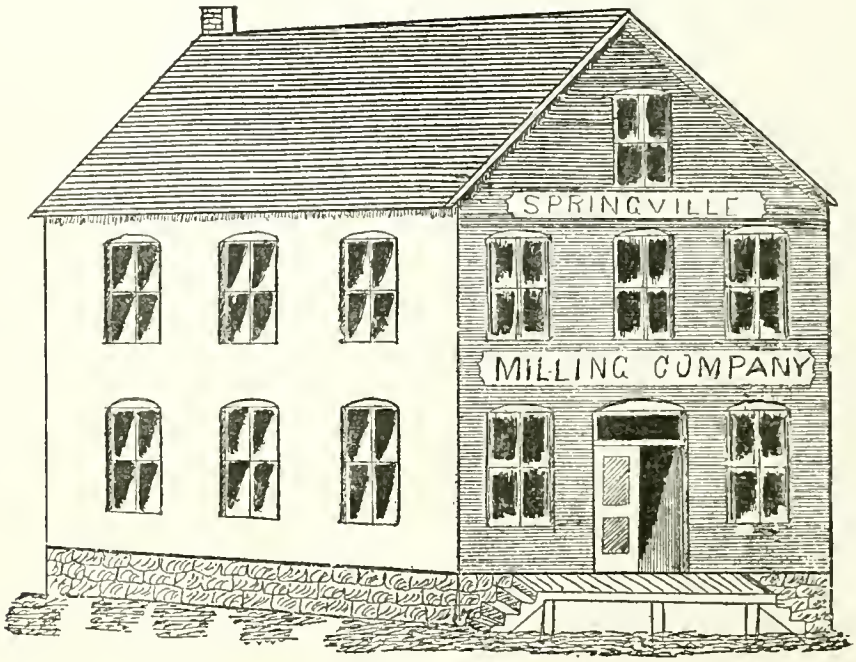
This town is too near Provo to ever assume any great size or notoriety, a circumstance which is usually the case with those towns surrounding (or adjacent to) a larger one, so much so is this the case that often the greater importance the one attains; the other sinks into comparative insignificance. Springville will never lose that which she has already gained, her productive soil alone being sufficient to prevent her retrogression, but while she may increase in population and wealth, it is extremely doubtful if she will ever gain any prominence as a commercial town. To those who prefer a quiet, peaceful home, surrounded by those charms which nature alone can produce, where everything around appeals to one's love for the beautiful, and yet which is within easy reach of a commercial center, where all those luxuries indispensable to the comfort of man can be obtained, Springville affords all that can be desired.

Numbered among those who may be seen upon the streets of the city occasionally, and who knew it in its infancy, are: William Clyde, Lyman Wood and Henry Rawlins, all of whom still make it their home.

The city is situated upon the main line of the Rio Grande Western railroad, within a little more than an hour's ride from Salt Lake City, and it is at this point the line branches out to Goshen and the Tintic mining district.

SPRINGVILLE MILLING CO.

The leading enterprise of Springville is that conducted by the well-known Springville Milling Company, whose career has been prosperous, and tended to develop the commercial interests of that city in no small degree. The mill has a frontage of 32 feet by 40 feet deep, and is three stories high, with basement, operated by water power, and has a capacity of fifty barrels per day. It is thoroughly equipped with Barnard & Lea's dustless separator, has four double stands of rolls, one flour packer and plan sifter, in fact, everything pertaining to a completely outfitted mill, all being of the latest improvement.



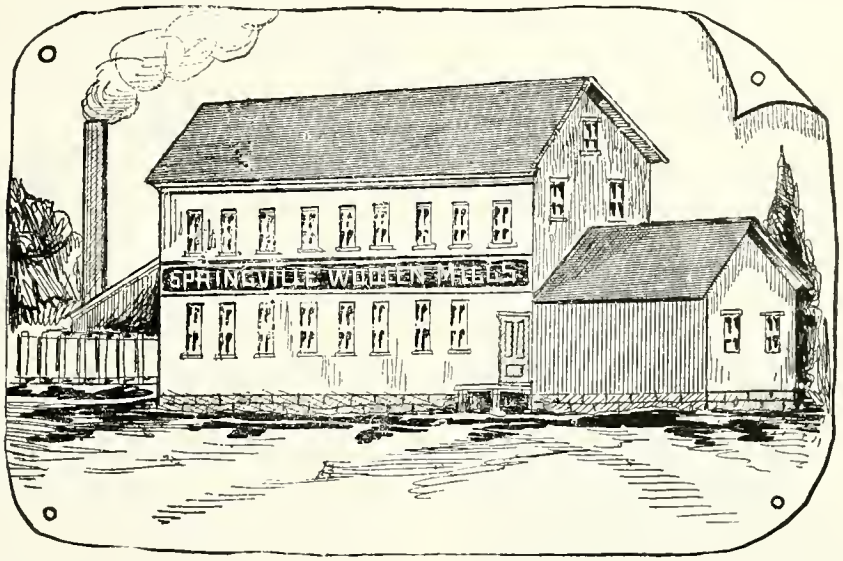
The special brands of flour made are Regal Patent, Royal and Bakers' No. 1; also graham, germade, bran, shorts, chopped feed, etc. The officers are, F. M. Snell, president; Judge A. C. Hatch, vice-president; Abram Hatch, director; Isaac Riddle, director; Judge W. H. King, secretary and treasurer.

SPRINGVILLE WOOLEN MILLS.

The representative and most successful concern in Springville is the Wollen Mills.

This prosperous business was established in April, 1877, by James Whitehead Jr. The factory is fully equipped with the latest motive power and machinery, for a number of years the product of this mill was stocking and weaving yarn for the country trade. In 1892 a great many improvements were made and at present his goods are second to none produced anywhere in the West. The product at present is cassimeres, tweeds, suitings, dress goods, flannels and linings.

The capacity is a three Set Mill employing 20 hands and using 100,000 pounds of wool annually and in connection with the mill is a large Steam Dye House. His goods are unrivalled for quality and uniform excellence. The products are handled by jobbers. Much can be said concerning the intrinsic value and quality of his goods, but we prefer leaving the recital of their individual merits to himself knowing that true worth is always appreciated by an intelligent public.



WILLIAM HENRY KELSEY.

On the southeast coast of England opposite the town of Calais, France, at the point where the waters of the North Sea and the English Channel are united, is the pretty seaport town of Dover. It lies in the charming farming county of Kent, rendered so famous for the cultivation of that aromatic plant, the hop, and with its bold white cliffs standing as sentinels over the straits, forms as picturesque a sight as is to be found in the whole of England.

It was here, November 21, 1830, that William Henry Kelsey (now deceased) was born, his parents being Edward Kelsey and Ann Gibbons. His father was in comparatively humble circumstances, being a laborer, and Mrs. Kelsey

having sufficient domestic duties to perform which occupied all her time and prevented her from adding to the household income. In consequence of this and the fact that during his entire life he was in delicate health, his education was somewhat limited.

His childhood was passed in Dover, rambling along the cliffs and seashore or among the ruins of the historical castle which played so important a part in the days of feudalism, or else penetrating the mysteries of the old fortification on the hill opposite the castle, exploring its subterranean passages which the state of affairs in those days required as a means of safety, when every baron had his castle or fortress with its moat and drawbridge, and the law which prevailed throughout the land seemed to be "Might is right."

It was among such scenes as this, varied by strolls over the fertile hills or through the fruitful valleys, that this boy grew to manhood. When quite young he showed an aptitude for farming pursuits, and when he commenced to earn his living by working in a green grocery establishment, he there resolved that if ever the opportunity presented itself he would raise not only the choicest fruits and vegetables, but also become a florist and horticulturalist and be surrounded with an abundance of beautiful flowers with which this earth can be so gracefully adorned.

When about seventeen years of age he heard the Mormon doctrine expounded by two missionaries, Messrs. Moses Martin and Paul Harrison, a faith in which he became much interested and studied at every opportunity, the outcome being that he ultimately believed in their teachings and February 16, 1848, he went down to the seashore and was there baptized by Mr. S. Allsworth.

Shortly after this he was ordained as a Teacher, preaching for the first time in the Parthenian Rooms, Castle Street, Dover. In November, 1848, he was ordained a Priest by Elder W. C. Dunbar, and labored that winter in the missionary field. He received his ordination as Elder February, 1850, at the hands of Thomas Caffull, being appointed to labor under Elder Hart, and from September 22nd to October 10th he baptized seven persons. November 10th the branch at Croydon was organized by Elder James Hart, and Mr. Kelsey was called upon to preside over it. He also presided over the Brighton branch and was president of the Kent Conference, serving altogether about ten and one-half years in the missionary field in England.

At this period he made a change in his domestic relations by marrying Miss Harriet Huggett, who reared for him a family of four children, viz.: Harriet, Ellen, William Henry and Emma (Esther, Josephine and Dora being children of his second wife.) The ceremony was performed in the pretty church at Norwood, near Croydon, and perhaps of all the suburban localities near London this is the most attractive of them all.

Standing upon the hill at upper Norwood, the towns of Penge and Anerley lie at the foot, the church steeples peeping through the foliage; in the distance to the right is faintly seen Croydan, while a mighty panorama of many miles shows the beauties of the county of Kent, presenting to the gaze of the observer a scene which when once witnessed can never be forgotten, and it was among such surroundings he performed much of his missionary work and was later married.

His release was given to him January 2, 1861, upon receipt of which he immediately prepared to join the Saints in Zion, and early that spring he embarked at Liverpool with his wife and four children on board the "Monarch of the Sea" for New York. The voyage was accomplished in about six weeks, the vessel being delayed somewhat by drifting from its course and entering those vast fields of ice which at that

time of year abound in the North Atlantic owing to the breaking of ice in the northern seas, and which, when making their way in a southerly direction, are such a source of danger to the mariner. From New York the journey to Utah was made by team over the plains, and in the fall of 1861 they arrived in Salt Lake City. After a stay in that city of about two weeks Mr. Kelsey removed with his family, at the solicitations of a Mr. John Waters, to Springville, where he purchased a house and lot.

In the following spring, just when his efforts at gardening seemed to be promising a rich reward, the frequent rains caused the creek to rise and overflow its banks, washing away the house and inundating the land to such an extent that the fruit of his labors was entirely destroyed. This calamity, in itsef sufficient to dampen the ardor of most men, was followed by the destruction of his crops at the time of the grasshopper pest, and later, when matters appeared to be gaining a brighter aspect, the Indian troubles caused martial law to prevail where hitherto farming and its peaceful environments had reigned.

He returned to England as a missionary in 1872, where he labored successfully and visited his old home and renewed former acquaintances. Mr. Kelsey held several ecclesiastical and public positions, among which might be mentioned that in 1884 and 1885, he was member of the Springville city council, an office he filled with credit and to which he was re-elected in 1894 and retained until his death.

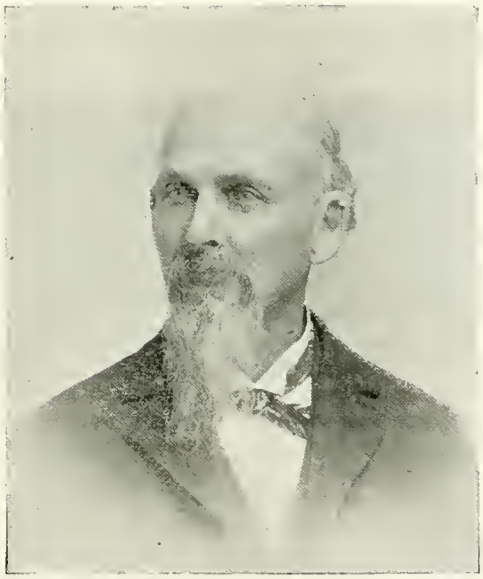
He was president of the Utah County Agricultural Society and for a number of years officiated as a school trustee in Springville.

The close of this useful career occurred August 5, 1895, at his home, where he passed away surrounded by his friends, who will ever think of him as his life deserved, a loving husband and father and an upright, conscientious citizen.

JAMES OAKLEY.

A man whose career has been sufficiently eventful to deserve more than a passing notice is that of James Oakley. He was the son of Ezra and Elizabeth Oakley and was born September 5, 1826, on Long Island, N. Y.

The earlier part of his life was devoted to acquiring an education, which was received first in his native town and later in Nauvoo.



His father was a wheelwright, although he later entered into a mercantile life, and James showed an inclination to follow in his footsteps and become a wheelwright, although he seems to have had an aptitude for several callings, as at different times he was engaged in farming and again as a carpenter and mason.

Believing in the Mormon Church and desiring to be closely united with its people, he went in 1846 with his people to Council Bluffs with oxen and horse teams, two wagons supplied with sufficient provisions, and prepared for that memorable journey to the unknown Promised Land.

At this time the call came from the government for the Mormon Battalion, the answer to which showed the whole world that, whether the Mormons were sincere in their belief, or merely victims to a form of fanaticism, their religious ardor had not extinguished their loyalty nor that love which every true man feels for his country. The battalion was raised, every man feeling that in serving his country he was doing his duty and honoring his God and church simultaneously.

Mr. Oakley enlisted under Colonel Allen Cook, subsequently taking command. He was in Company D and answered to the roll call No. 51.

He reached Santa Fe, where he was placed upon the sick list and sent to Pueblo, wintering in Captain Brown's company. From Pueblo they traveled to Fort Laramie, where seven of them received furloughs to overtake the pioneers, who had passed that place eight days earlier. At Green River they were compelled to halt on account of the swollen condition of the stream. One of the men, Thomas Williams, attempted to cross the river upon a horse and endeavor to bring a raft which was moored to the opposite bank, but the current swept his horse from under him and it was only owing to his being an expert swimmer that he escaped being drowned.

Fortunately, soon after this a man appeared

upon the opposite shore, who, upon observing their predicament, returned to the camp of the pioneers, about a mile distant, and procured assistance, enabling them to join that band on the pilgrimage to Utah.

Mr. Oakley settled first in Salt Lake City, but removed later to Springville, where he made for himself a permanent home. He went east on a broken-legged horse—the best he could obtain—to meet his parents, who were traveling in President John Taylor's company, meeting them on the Sweetwater river. Seeing an object which he took to be Indians, he secreted himself among some willows until he discovered that the much-dreaded sight was a carriage containing President Taylor and Joseph Horne, who were seeking a suitable site for camping.

So altered was he by a disfigured nose and strange attire that the president did not recognize him at first, although they were brothers-in-law, nor did his father, but his mother, who used a crutch, recognized him in the distance and was so overjoyed at meeting her son that, to quote Mr. Oakley's words, "She forgot her crutch and never again used it."

He was a member of the Springville city council for two years and laid the founnation of the building known as the Mormon church in that town.

In 1857 he was sent to build up Fort Supply, and was one of the sixty Elders sent to the Eastern States to allay prejudice among the people there, and took provisions and met the handcart company, which was traveling under Captain Isaac Evans. He also furnished a wagon and supplies for the Y. X. company, which was organized to bring Mormon immigrants into Utah from the Missouri river.

Being ruined by the grasshoppers, Brigham Young advised eleven of them, of whom Mr. Oakley was one, to go to California, which they did, where, after working a few days in the gold diggings, he was able to send his father $500 and returned in the fall well recompensed for the journey.

Heber C. Kimball ordained him a Seventy, and he was also adjutant under Captain William Bringhurst, and was later appointed captain of the company against the Indian chief Walker and figured in all the Indian wars at that period.

He was thrice married, first in September, 1851, to Alvina Ann Cole, by whom he had six children as follows: James H., John E., Susanna E., Ira A., and twins, who died in infancy. He later married Cecelia Lane, the result of the union being six children, whose names were Corcelia, Ammi, David L., Lewis R., Arthur E. and Birdie. His third marriage was with Fanny Palfryman, who blessed him with a family of six, named Richard D., Lilly A., Phœbe L., Carrie, Ernest and Leo.

Mr. Oakley cannot only claim the honor of being a pioneer, but he can feel that he performed his share in the labors which have caused such a transformation in the appearance of Utah county in a comparatively few years, and at seventy-one years of age he is living, enjoying the fruits of his work in earlier days, respected by all in the community in which he has lived so long.

THOMAS CHILD.

The subject of this memoir, Thomas Child was born near Bradford, Yorkshire, England, February 11, 1825. His parents were William Child and Elizabeth Battersby Child. The family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, Thomas being the second son. His parents were Methodists and strictly adhered to the tenets of that faith, training their children therein- Thomas and his brother James, the former at the age of sixteen years, asked their parents for the privilege of attending the divine services of other churches than the Methodists, and, obtaining their consent, they heard the different doctrines expounded, among which was the gospel as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints by the mouth of Henry Cuerden on the last Sabbath of 1841, being the first sermon preached in Bradford, Thomas embracing it on the 27th of April, 1842. About three months later he was appointed a Teacher, and was ordained a Priest in 1843, and when eighteen years old began to preach the gospel and baptized many into the church, his name in the Bradford branch being

quoted as one of its founders. In addition to mission work Elder Child assisted in organizing a number of branches around Bradford, also in Halifax, Clayton and other towns. The fruits of his labors are found in many parts of Utah, some of whom are men of prominence in the Church.

Eleven months after Thomas joined the Church his mother became a member; his father and oldest brother a few weeks later, and the remainder of the family in May, 1845, were baptized by Bishop Elijah F. Sheets.

Thomas began working at seven years of age setting cards and worked in a worsted factory at the age of ten years, and in a stone quarry at thirteen. On August 31, 1845, he was ordained an Elder and appointed president of the Halifax branch. He was married to Tabitha Milnes on the 27th of March, 1847. In 1848 he was called into the ministry as a traveling Elder, laboring in the Newcastle conference under the presidency of William Speakman, having charge of four branches. He continued in the ministry until 1852, when he emigrated to Utah in the A. O. Smoot company, arriving in Salt Lake City September 3rd. He was present at the breaking of the ground for the Salt Lake Temple, also at the laying of the corner stone and capstone thereof and at its dedication. Thomas Child learned the Mason trade in Salt Lake City and settled in Springville in 1856, following that trade twenty-five years.

He received three successive appointments as home missionary of the stake, and procured the teams three seasons to haul rock from Cottonwood canyon to the temple, and was constantly employed providing teams for bringing in the poor from the states every spring. He was ordained a Seventy December 25, 1852, assuming the duties pertaining to that office forty years, and has been a High Priest since that time. Mr. Childs has collected thousands of dollars for various ward purposes and is yet an earnest and devoted worker at the age of seventy-two. All the family are dead excepting Thomas. They died as they had lived, faithful members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

FREDERICK WEIGHT.

Another man who has done much to assist in transforming this country from a barren waste into its present fertile and prosperous state is Frederick Weight, who began his life in the town of Strand, county of Gloucester, England. His parents, James and Ann Fawkes Weight, were poor, honest and thrifty people, his father being a practical machinist, a trade for which our subject seemed to have inherited a taste.

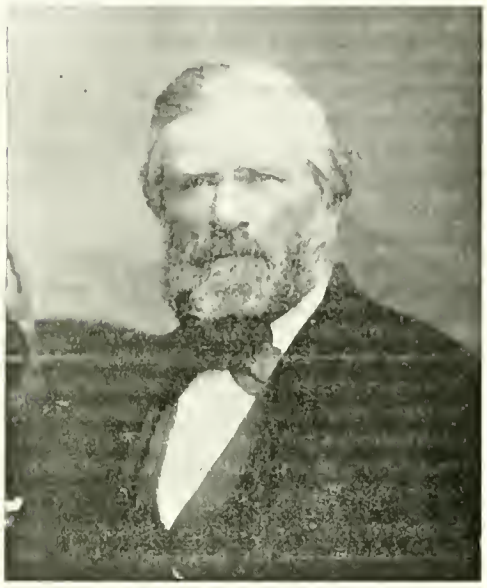
The labors of Frederick began at an early age, as when but eight years old we find him leaving school and contributing his small share towards the general support of the family. He first worked in a doctor's office, and as he grew older and stronger, he assisted some masons and plasterers, until he eventually worked with his father in an iron foundry as a machinist, a line of occupation for which he felt himself to be peculiarly adapted. From his childhood he had always exhibited a marked interest in religious matters, and having opportunities to listen to the expounding of many doctrines, he eventually became a convert to Mormonism, and believing that in Utah he could better serve the Lord than elsewhere, he began to suit the action to the word, and September 3, 1850, we find him a passenger on the ship "North Atlantic," commanded by Captain Cook, leaving Liverpool for the Promised Land.

Two weeks prior to his departure he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Charlotte Burgum, who gave him one son, Martin. He arrived in New Orleans October 31st, at which place he took passage on one of the river steamers to St. Louis, where he lived until June, 9, 1852. On that day he paid his way as a passenger in an ox team and wagon, forming part of Captain Howell's company, and traveling via the South Platte route, he arrived in Utah September 15, 1852. The journey was comparatively uneventful, excepting on one occasion, when the camp was surrounded by Pawnee Indians, whom they pacified by means of an impromptu entertainment, where it need hardly be stated that every member of the company performed his, or her, part with an evident desire to please not always exhibited by more talented performers in the present day. He lived first in the Eleventh ward in Salt Lake City, removing four years later to Springville, his present abode.

He was married twice in Utah, first to Mary Milnes, January 7, 1853, and again July 1, 1865, to Elizabeth Bocock. By his wife Mary he had six children, viz.: Joseph H., Mary C., Frederick H., Sarah E., James E. and Maria E, and in later years Elizabeth increased his paternal responsibilities by nine more, whose names were Alfred W., George A., Wallace F., Amelia A., Arthur B., Alice C., S. Eugene, Claude F. and Ralph B., making a total of sixteen children by his three wives. Mr. Weight suffered a great deal during the years 1854-5 from the grasshoppers, being at one time seven days without bread, and obtaining his sustenance from such roots and herbs as he could obtain.

In November, 1856, he was appointed Sunday school teacher and choir leader by Bishop Aaron Johnson, retaining his office twenty-four years. In consequence of his musical abilities Bishop Bringhurst appointed him branch or-

ganist, a capacity in which he has given such entire satisfaction that he has continued to pour forth sweet melodies in the Latter-Day Saints Church until this day and claims the



honor of being the pioneer musician of Springville. In the early sixties he was appointed drum major by Colonel W. Bromley and was one of the home guard in the Indian wars during the years 1866-7, a period in which every man was required to be on the alert to protect their homes and families from those hostile tribes, and under the most discouraging circumstances, as may readily inferred, that when Weight, then captain of the guard, was near Hobble Creek canyon with companions, guarding the approaches from that direction, their equipment was so poor that, while one man had a gun but no ammunition, another had a charge but no caps, and many had only one round of ammunition; but at all times they bravely and cheerfully responded to the call of duty, trusting in Providence to aid them.

Mr. Weight, as already stated, possesses considerable musical talent, and was a member of the first Salt Lake City choir, under the leadership of James Smithers, and in 1852 he was connected with the first dramatic association in Utah, playing the violincello in Salt Lake City, forming one of an orchestra in which was Mr. Ballou, the great clarionetist. He was also a member of the Nauvoo Brass Band, playing the ophicleide in Salt Lake City. Today he has six sons and one grandson, all members of the same drum corps.

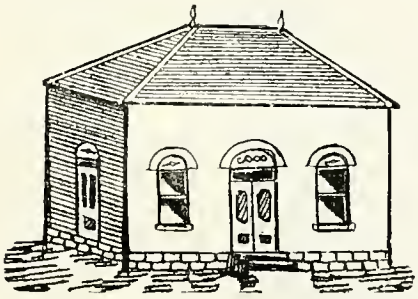
Being in the band, he stood near President Brigham Young at the time he broke the ground for the Salt Lake Temple, and later Mr. Weight worked upon its foundations. He has assisted in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, ditches and houses, in the latter of which his skill as a plasterer, acquired in his youth, proved to be of inestimable value. He is still a believer in the Church and is at all times ready to assist in promoting its welfare.

MAPLETON.

Its Settlement and Advancement—History of Some of Its Foremost Citizens—Its Principal Industries.

POPULATION, 536.

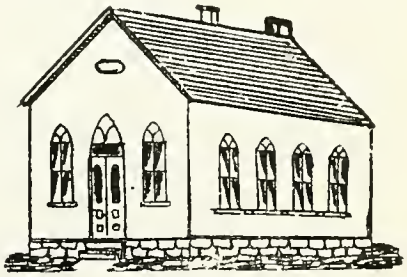
Until the year 1862, Mapleton was a barren tract of land, extending from Hoble creek on the north to the mouth of the Spanish Fork canyon on the south, its surface being covered with a dense growth of wild sage, and with the exception of the wandering red man who chanced to cross this lovely country to their hunting grounds, it was uninhabited, save by the wild fox, rabbit, or wolf, who roamed the prairie in their unrestricted freedom. It was about this time that a small band of Saints from Springville came to this place, locating and fencing a large tract of land, which they termed the Union Field. Among these early settlers were Richard Bird, the Crandal brothers, John Deal and a few others.



MAPLETON SCHOOL HOUSE.

The Indians, who were causing so much disturbance at that period, compelled these brethren to vacate their newly acquired property and return to Springville. Oliver Fullmer and C. E Malmstrom having erected the first permanent houses, at the cessation of the Indian troubles, families from Spanish Fork and Springville (mostly from the latter town,) began to locate and build homes, and from that time until the present the town has steadily increased, until to-day it is a thriving town with a population of over 500 souls. The growth of this place has been much the same as many others in Utah. Having its origin in a few scattered homes, inhabited by people possessed of Spartan-like fortitude and courage, they and their descendants have by patient endurance and hard labor erected unto themselves a monument of industry which time can never efface. Who knows the hardships, privations and sufferings necessary to produce the present result? None but those who by long years of toil, laboring against almost unsurmountable obstacles, have in a few years made out of a patch of sagebrush the flourishing town of which we write.

In 1886 Edwin Lucius Whiting was elected presiding elder, with William T. Tew and John Mendenhall as helpers. Two years later, on August 21st. the Mapleton ward was organized, it having been known until this time as the Union Bench. Apostle F. M. Lyman, President



MAPLETON MEETINGHOUSE.

A. O. Smoot, Bishop Nephi Packard and the council of Springville went to Mapleton, and formed it into a separate and distinct ward, appointing Edwin L. Whiting as bishop, with William T. Tew and John Mendenhall as his counselors.

This act was a source of great benefit to the people, as it not only set Mapleton upon an independent basis, but by reason of its having its own ecclesiastical officers, the people were saved the inconvenience of a journey of several miles to and from their places of worship, or when they desired to transact any business. Mapleton now has two stores dealing in general merchandise, and a postoffice, with a tri-weekly mail, Mrs. H. L. Curtis being the postmistress.

As is customary with the people of Utah, the education of their children has always been a prominent feature, and that this progressive spirit is not latent in Mapleton, the existence of three brick school houses is abundant testimony. The capacity of these three buildings is tested to the utmost, and to see these bright, happy children, full of strength and vigor, as they emerge from these buildings at the close of their studies, impresses one with the belief that Mapleton is not the least healthful place in the world.

Centrally located will be found a spacious brick meetinghouse 36x58 feet in dimensions, with a circle room and vestry attached, of which the members are proud, the more so as it is now nearly free from all encumbrance.

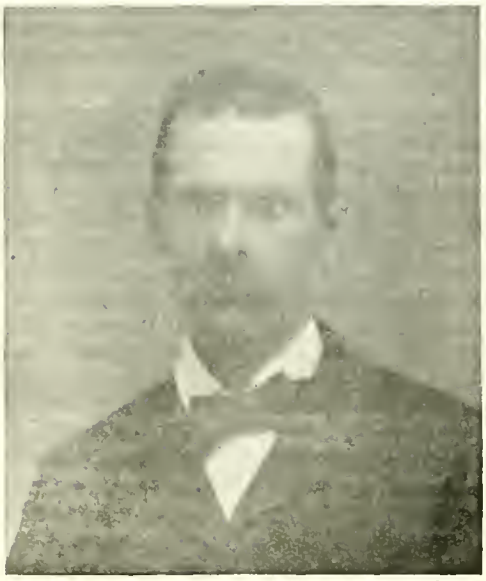
Mapleton is a rich farming district, the soil being free from saleratus or mineral substances, and it has proven to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, hundreds of acres of this vegetable being raised annually.

The cultivation of the beet has been a source of considerable revenue to the people of Mapelton, but this industry seems likely to be superseded to some extent by that of fruit-raising, this having been found to be a good fruit locality, and the residents are now setting out large orchards, one of the finest belonging to Joseph Tuckett, there being nearly fifteen hundred trees already planted, with small fruits set between, two windmills supplying water for irrigating purposes.

EDWIN LUCIUS WHITING.

Although his mission upon this earth is ended, yet the memory of his life and good deeds will never be obliterated from the minds of those who knew him and his record will descend to generations yet unborn as that of a true and typical Latter-Day Saint.

He began to solve the problem of life October 22, 1845, in Nauvoo, Ill., his parents being Edwin and Elizabeth Partridge Gillotson Whiting. His father was a man of moderate means, a



farmer and horticulturist, working in the city of Nauvoo until 1846, when he removed to Mount Pisgah, and three years later, when Edwin was four years old, the family followed the example of others by emigrating to Utah. They traveled across the plains with the orthodox outfit consisting of ox teams, wagons, etc., in a company of which Captain Ezra T. Benson was in command, reaching Utah in November of that year, and settling first in Manti, from which place in 1862 he removed to Springville, thence in 1880 to Mapleton, where he resided most of the time until his death. In 1886 he with a company of young men took a short mission to the Missouri river for emigrants, being absent six months.

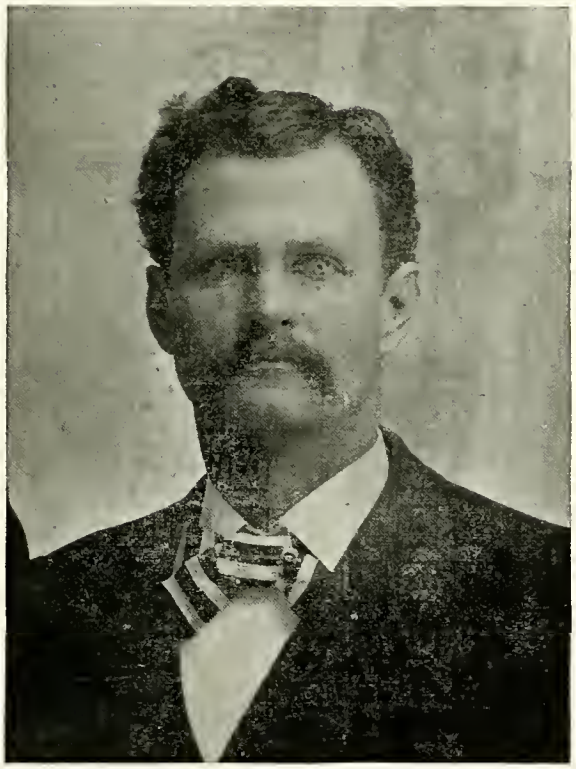
He was married twice, first December 18, 1871, to Anna Mary Bulkley, who later became the mother of eleven children, viz: Millie, Elizabeth, Lucius Burr, Clarence Othello, Emma Jane, Orvilla, Belva, George Clinton, Blanche, Randall Austin and Edna, and December 26, 1877, he entered into celestial marriage with Fannie Johnson, who raised for him a family of seven, as follows: Clara Isabelle, Morris Milton, Frances Marion, Lyman Johnson, Beulah, Lucy Exile and Lucius Elmo. He was constantly engaged in the labor of his choice—performing his duties in the various callings in the priesthood and laboring in many important positions in the Church. In 1886 he was sustained as presiding elder of the Mapleton ward and superintendent of the Mapleton Sunday school, with William Tew and John Mendenhall as counsellors. Two years later, 21st of August, 1888, he was ordained a bishop of the Mapleton ward, with the same brethren as counsellors.

In 1877 he preferred to submit to the majesty of the law rather than violate the dictates of his conscience by adopting a course which conflicted with the line of his duty as he understood it. He took part in the Black Hawk war, being assigned to the duty of minute man on home guard. He went to Mexico in 1891 to found a new abode for his family, part of which remained there eighteen months, while Mr. Whiting returned to Mapleton and started the erection of two residences for his two families, but before he could complete them he was taken from his life of activity, leaving many behind to mourn his loss, honored and beloved by all who knew him and respected by those opposed to his faith.

He died February 12, 1896, closing a career of usefulness, creating a void in social and religious circles which can never be filled, and leaving behind him a record which entitles those who know him to say that "The world is better for his having lived" in it.

WILLIAM THOMAS TEW.

Born in Utah county, in the town of Springville, February 2, 1859, eight years after the immigration of his parents to this country from England, the subject of this sketch, having a comparatively short time by a steadiness of purpose raised himself from his humble surroundings until today his name is known throughout Utah as that of Bishop Tew, and a man who will pursue the course his conscience dictates at whatever cost. His parents, Thomas and Rebecca Bird Tew, were natives of Birmingham, England, people in moderate circumstances of life, although their financial condition improved somewhat after their arrival in this country in 1851.



When six years old William moved with his parents to Paris, Idaho, at that time but a small settlement, remaining there until 1868, when they settled at Richmond, Cache county, for four years, eventually returning to Springville.

During these years William attended the district schools until he entered into the business his father had followed so long, viz.: that of a mason, at which trade he earned a livelihood for many years, until the idea of being subservient to the wishes of those above him became so irksome that he decided to launch out for himself and follow the occupation of a farmer, where he could feel free and independent and without any sense of restriction hovering over him.

He has held various offices in the Church, being one of the presidency of the Y. M. M. I. A. of Springville, a member of the Sunday school superintendency of Mapleton on two different occasions, and bishop's counsellor for seven years, in addition to which he has labored as a missionary for the Y. M. M. I. A. for two seasons.

He was married Jauuary 31, 1884, in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City, by Daniel H. Wells to Clara E. Snow, the daughter of General Warren S. and Sarah E. Whitney Snow of Manti, and is the father of four children, viz.: William Thomas, Sarah Rebecca, Warren Snow and Monroe Bird. He settled with his family on his farm in Mapleton in April, 1885.

His faithful efforts and patient diligence received their reward May 19, 1896, upon which day Apostle A. H. Cannon ordained him a bishop of Mapleton Ward, and he has the distinction of being the last one to receive his ordination to that office at the hands of the late apostle.

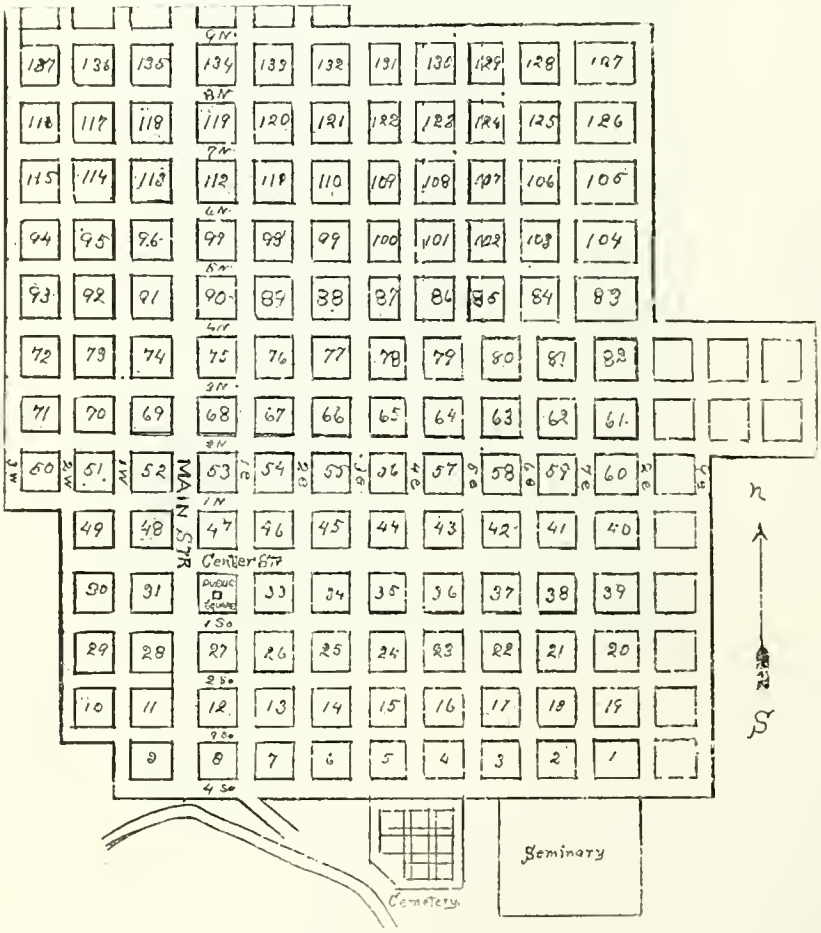
Bishop Tew has reason to feel justly proud of his success, obtained as it was by reason of his honorable and upright conduct in life, which was conspicuous in church, public and private life.

SPANISH FORK.

Possibly the Oldest City in the County—Dates Back in Mexican History Several Centuries.

ELEVATION, 4,555 FEET.

Possibly from a historical point of view, Spanish Fork is the oldest city in the county, as it is spoken of in Mexican records dating back several centuries as being one of the points through which traders passed en route from New Mexico to California.



After the advent of the Mormons in Utah in 1847, the first we hear of it in the light of a prospective town is in 1850, when Enoch Reese, an early settler, took up four hundred acres, and in the winter of the same year four men settled at a point about a mile and a half above the present townsite, and in the following spring they ploughed the land, planted seed and raised their first crop that year. During this time other settlers arrived, and March 10, 1852,

the few residents there organized a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the following list of officers: President, Stephen Markham; bishop, William Pace; counselors, J. W. Berry and Lorin Roundy. Consistent with the progressive nature of these pioneers, on March 15, 1852, J. W. Berry, Stephen Markham and W. W. Willis organized a water company, their operations being conducted upon the most primitive methods, being simply the concentration of the waters into a ditch which they constructed and termed South Ditch.

During this time more families were constantly arriving, until in the fall of 1852 the population had increased to the extent of about seventy-five families, and a petition being presented to, and granted by, the Territorial Legislature for a city charter, the following municipal officers were elected: W. W. Willis, mayor, and Samuel Pollock, secretary.

It was at this time that the famous Walker war commenced. Governor Young, with his clear foresight, anticipating the danger in which the people were from Indian outbreaks, personally visited Spanish Fork, or, as it was called at that time, Palmyra, advising the residents of the imperative necessity which existed for the erection of a fort, not only there, but in all the southern settlements, in pursuance of which policy he sent J. W. Berry and William Holt, with a company of militia to notify the other settlements of the anticipated danger, and advise them to make all possible preparations for defense. Although the settlement of Palmyra was one of the first to be warned, the inhabitants paid but little heed, continuing their peaceful vocations day by day, so that when the Walker war broke out a few weeks later, they were comparatively defenseless, and exposed to the Indian attack. After there danger became so manifest that they could not help seeing the folly of any further delay, they constructed a means of defense, and the discipline of martial law was observed by every settler, every man being enlisted in the militia, which not only was ever to the front to protect its own homes, but distinguished itself by at all times volunteering its services to aid other settlements in need of protection. The officers of the militia, or home guard, as it was called at the time of its formation in 1852, were: Major, Stephen Markham; Captain, W. W. Willis, and Lieutenants, J. W. Berry and Silas Hillman.

In the fall of 1854 the "Old Fort" was built upon the site of the present city of Spanish Fork. Its dimensions were 100x60 feet, the greater length running north and south, and it was surrounded by walls twenty feet high and two feet thick. The one entrance to this part, on the south side, was composed of two heavy folding gates, sixteen feet high and the same width, and was built of double thicknesses of two inch planks. The following spring a survey, consisting of nine blocks twenty-four rods square. Two main streets, each eight rods wide, and pointing to the four cardinal points, designated the principal part of the town, while there were other streets four rods wide.

January 17, 1855, the legislature granted a charter for the city of Spanish Fork, defining the city limits as being: "All that district of Utah county embraced in the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Palmyra City; thence north along the east boundary of Palmyra to the south boundary of Springville City; thence east with said boundary to the base of the mountains; thence south along the base of said mountains to the mouth of Maple canyon; thence north to the place of beginning, shall be known and designated as Spanish Fork City."

The first municipal election was held on the first Monday in May, 1855, with the election of the following officers: Mayor, Matthew Caldwell; aldermen and councilors, John H. Redd, H. B. M. Jolley, Cyrus Snell, Wilson D. Pace, John S. Fulmer, L. H. Redd, Harvey Pace and Joseph B. Hawks; marshal, John W. Snell; city recorder, Amos Styles, and treasurer, Isaac Brockbank. Up to this time considerable rivalry had existed between the two settlements of Palmyra and Spanish Fork, until the residents of the former place acted upon the advice of Governor Young and moved into Spanish Fork, which not only of necessity increased the strength of that city, but was the means of a peaceful restoration to a state of harmony.

Such in brief is the record of the founding of the city of Spanish Fork. It has witnessed its troublous times, having in common with other towns in Utah, experienced suffering and want from the ravages caused by the grasshoppers. It has participated in the Indian troubles, but from its earliest days there has been evinced a firmness of determination which, being properly directed, has enabled them to conquer all obstacles and cause what was once a patch of wilderness to blossom forth into one of the most prosperous towns of Utah.

An open-air performance, upon a stage constructed in the Old Fort, was given in 1857, entitled "Priestcraft in Danger," this being the first dramatic performance presented in Spanish Fork, and one which will forever linger in the minds of those who witnessed it.

Social Hall, the first public building erected in this town, was built in 1861, and the first school house (proper) in 1862. The Spanish Fork Co-operative Institution was organized January 16, 1867, and it is not only the oldest one in the county but is the second co-op in Utah. Its officers elected at the time the constitution was adoped were: President, Andrew Ferguson; secretary, Charles Monk; treasurer, David H. Davis, and directors, William Creer and Thomas C. Martele. Its site has been changed several times, the growing business

demanding additional facilities, until it has assumed its present proportions.

Although Spanish Fork is more of an agricultural than manufacturing town, yet it possesses grist mills, saw mills, a foundry and a shoe factory, the latter being an adjunct to the Co-op. Several school houses have been erected since the first settlers arrived, but the Central school, recently dedicated, eclipses all former efforts.

This educational institution, situated on the east bench, three blocks from Main street, was built at a cost of $12,000 and contains eight class rooms, each being 24x30 feet in dimension two large hallways and six cloak rooms. It is fitted with steam-heating apparatus and all modern conveniences, and under the supervision of Principal J. A. Rees and his efficient corps of teachers, children in Spanish Fork have opportunities presented them which, if profited by, will fit them to cope with the world successfully in later years such as are not excelled by any city in the country.

The Pavilion on the public square is a spacious structure and affords the citizens of Spanish Fork many a delightful dance and entertainment during the summer months, in addition to which there are several other large buildings, the City Hall being particularly deserving of mention.

Many improvements in the city may be traced to William Creer, the present city attorney, who has devoted much time and labor in promoting its welfare, and who has thereby earned the respect of the community.

Spanish Fork has four ecclesiastical wards, each of which is presided over by its own bishop, as follows: First ward, Henry Gardner; Second ward, George D. Snell; Third ward, Marinus Larsen; Fourth ward, A. E. Nielson.

From a comparatively recent census the population of Spanish Fork is given as being 3,157, a very satisfactory showing considering the adversities under which the town has been brought to its present state, but now that everything is favorable for outsiders to make new homes under peaceful and prosperous conditions. The next census will without any doubt report a considerable increase.

SPANISH FORK CO-OP. INSTITUTION.

Its Growth and Popularity Almost Incredible---A Great Institution.

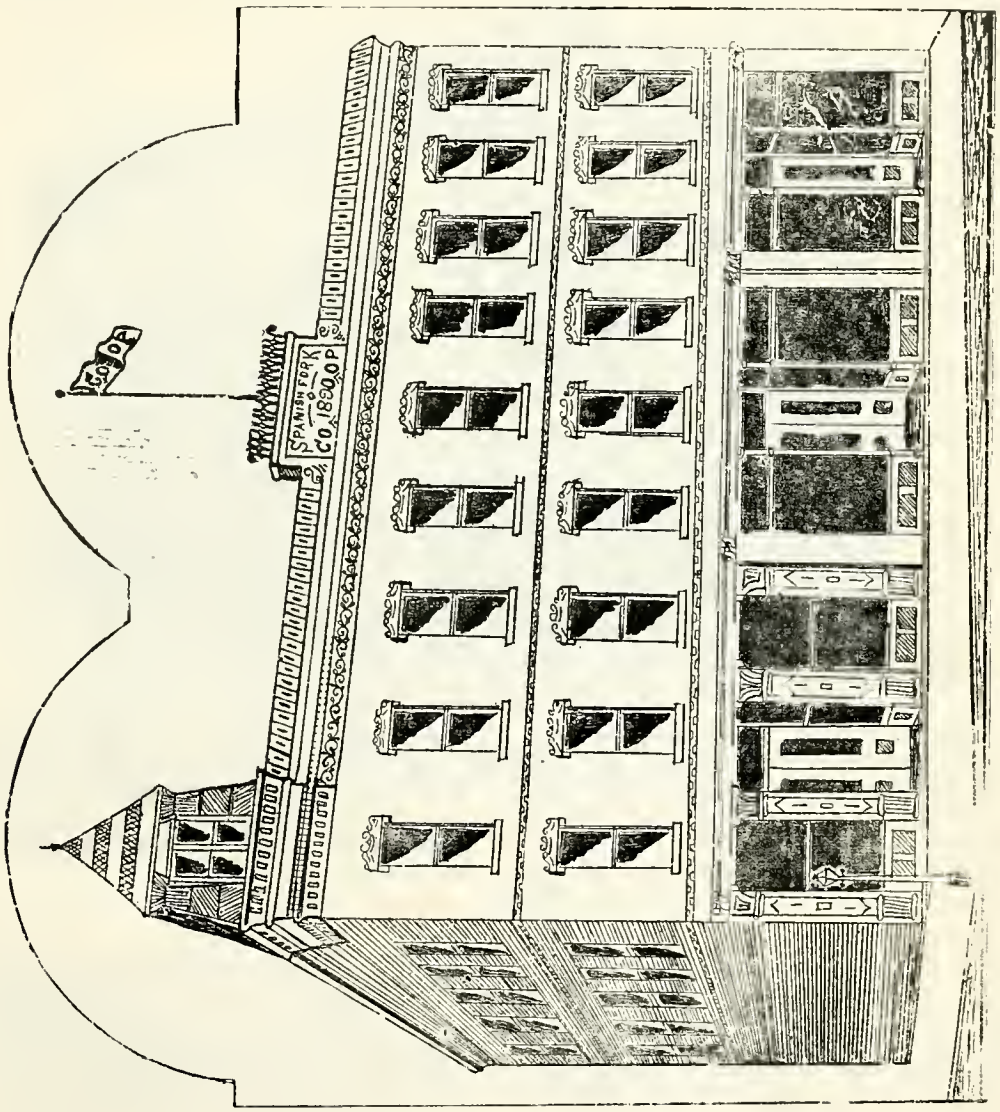
Although this institution is to-day one of the leading business houses in Spanish Fork, yet it seems almost incredible that it could have assumed its present proportions in less than three decades.

It was established in the spring of 1870, in a little building 16x30 feet, and by careful application to business it has grown year by year until to-day there is a handsome three-story building 90x65 feet, testifying to the effect that the efforts of its managers have been successful.

Its officers are William Creer, president; P. S. Bradford, vice-president; John Moore, secretary; John H. Hays, treasurer; J. Jones, gengeral manager, with Peter Nelson, A. E. Neilson and Neil Gardner as directors.

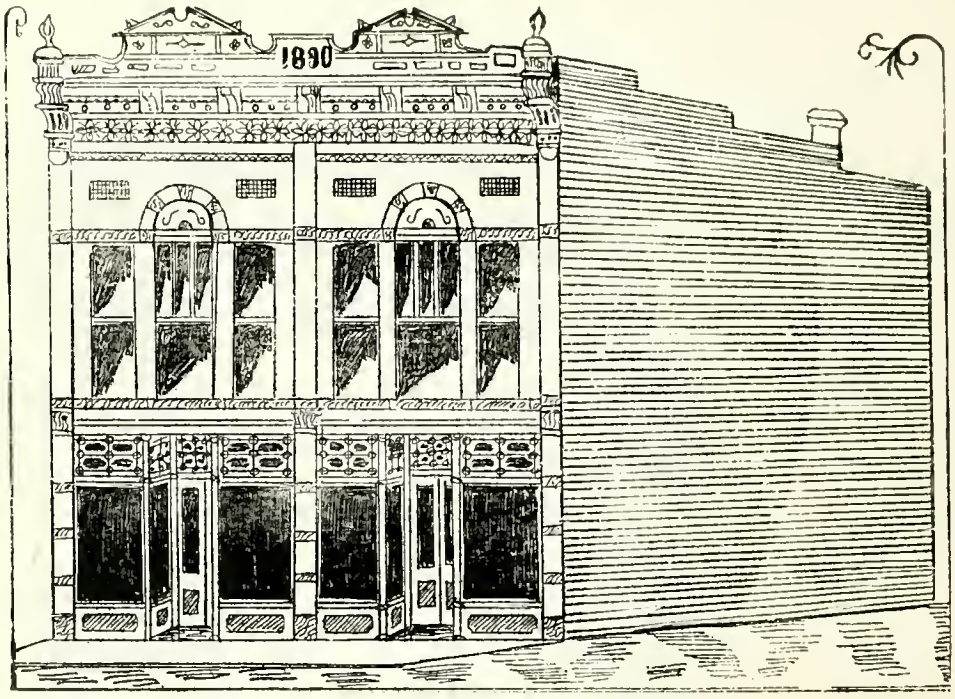
The stock consists of general merchandise, in addition to which there is a harness shop and a boot and shoe factory. This factory turned out over $11,000 worth of boots and shoes during the year 1896, and as their goods possess quality, durability, finish and workmanship, which are the best advertisements known. This year will probably see them tested to their fullest capacity to meet the demands which will be made upon them. There is also a meat market, where choice grades of meat are sold both wholesale and retail.

A large assortment of funeral goods are kept constantly on hand.



YOUNG MEN'S CONSOLIDATED CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTION.

This institution was established March 24, 1883, under the name of the Young Men's Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, but when ten years later, on November 27, 1893, it consolidated with the Spanish Fork Mercantile Company, the style of firm name was changed to that of the Young Men's Consolidated Co-Operative Institution.



Its extensive business is conducted in a building 45x65 feet, and in it is carried a large and varied stock of groceries, crockery, hardware, dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, and general merchandise.

The officers of the institution are all well known and respected citizens, as their names testify, and are as follows: W. W. Chisholm, president; John Rockhill, vice-president; J. J. Banks, secretary and treasurer; Hubbard Tuttle, superintendent, with the following list of directors: Henry Gardner, Thomas B. Zones, Joseph E. Creer, Alma Andrus and M. Larsen.

Since the organization of this institution there has been plainly manifest a desire upon the part of those interested in its management to carry a line of goods pleasing to the public, and to dispose of them at figures as low as is consistent with business principles, and which will yet prove a paying investment to both the institution and its stockholders, a line of policy which seems to have given satisfaction to all concerned.

WILLIAM CREER.

William Creer, a representative citizen of Spanish Fork City, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, February 13, 1836. He was the oldest son of Edward and Ann Creer, who emigrated to America in December, 1847. After a voyage of over six weeks, they finally landed at St. Louis, where they remained until May, 1854. During their sojourn there they were engaged in the coal business.

William with the rest of the family moved to Salt Lake City, arriving there the 1st of October of that year, having traveled the entire distance with ox team. When in Salt Lake City he worked for Daft & Hague during the summer of 1855 and moved to Spanish Fork the following spring. Two years afterward he married Sarah Jane Miller, his present wife. They have now seven sons and one daughter living.

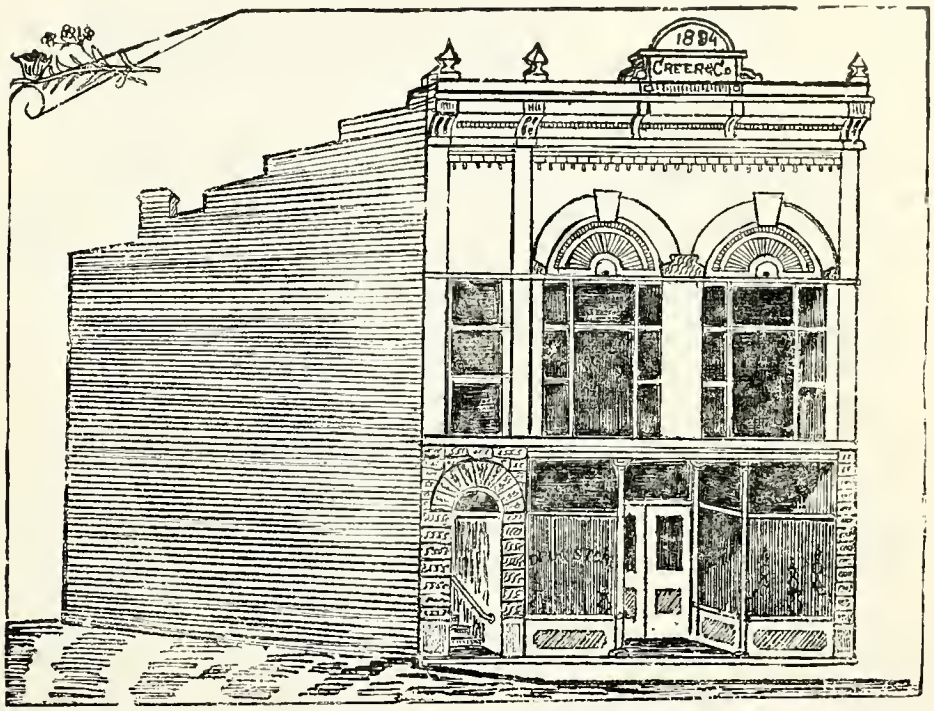
In the year 1865 he was commissioned Major by Governor Durkee, and in June, 1866, in company with sixteen men, had a battle with thirty-six Indians on what is known as Diamond Creek. In this engagement six Indians were killed and thirty-eight head of stolen cattle and seven horses were recovered, but not without a hard-fought battle and the loss of two men, Albert Dimmick and John Edmundson.

Mountain, a brother of Blackhawk, commanded the Indians.

In 1868 Mr. Creer was elected alderman of Spanish Fork City and served six years in that capacity and was subsequently elected mayor in 1983, serving as such two terms. He served as member of the Territorial Legislature during the sessions of 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890, being on the committee that framed the first free school law for the Territory. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1887 and also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1895. He was admitted to the bar of the First Judicial District Court in June, 1877, and is now city attorney of Spanish Fork City.

He was one of the first organizers of the Spanish Fork Co-operative Institution and has served as a member of the board of directors for fourteen years. He has also been its president since May, 1891.

Mr. Creer has also led out and taken an active part in many other enterprises, such as opening canyon roads, constructing canals and water ditches to irrigate the parched lands, supplanting the desert with beautiful farms, which has made Utah the attraction of all her sister states.



BOYACK HOUSE.

One of the most popular and well managed hotels in Utah county is the Boyack House at Spanish Fork.

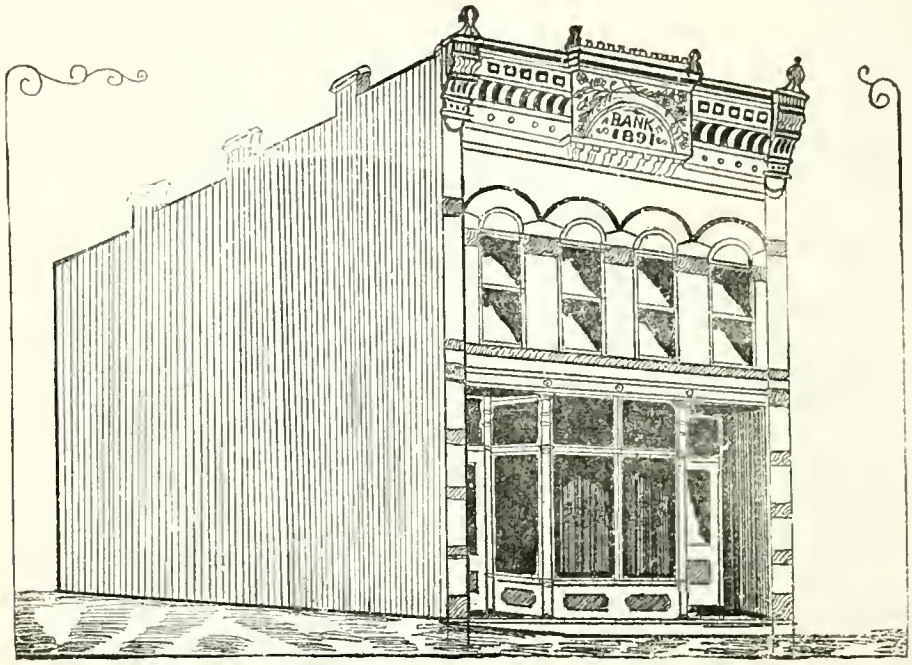
This hotel is well furnished, with a good reading and writing room, and has a large and commodious sample room for traveling men. Its cuisine is unrivaled both for quality and quantity.

The house throughout is a model of neatness, cleanliness and order, and it is patronized by all travelers who appreciate a comfortable home. With all its conveniences the rate of the Boyack House is only $1.50 per day on the American plan.

BANK OF SPANISH FORK.

This progressive and substantial bank was organized under the State banking laws in 1892, opening its doors for business April 1st of that year, and during its career it has won confidence and support, reflecting great credit upon the executive ability and business judgment displayed in its management. Its paid-up capital amounts to $25,000. It transacts a general banking business, dealing in foreign exchange, and issues letters of credit available in the principal cities abroad, and making a specialty of collections.

It is officered by the following named gentlemen, all widely known for their ability, prudence and just methods, viz: J. Jones, president; Ben Argyle, vice-president, and George D. Snell, Jr., cashier. Mr. Jones, the president, is well known for the scrupulous manner in which he protects the interests of the depositors and as an able and careful financier, and Mr. Argyle is eminently qualified for the important trusts reposed in him. Mr. Snell, cashier, is twenty-five years of age and was born in Spanish Fork. He has been engaged in business in that town for years, having deservedly earned for himself a business reputation which entitles him to assume the responsibilities of his present position, one which he fills with equal satisfaction to his superiors and those who do business with the house with which he is connected.



The bank has a frontage of twety-five feet by fifty feet deep, its interior furnishings being of solid mahogany with an elegant marble base, which produce an effect not only artistic but pleasing to the eye. Although a comparatively recent institution, each year adds to its stability, and it is one which patrons entrust their money with a sense of security, feeling assured that their confidence is not misplaced.

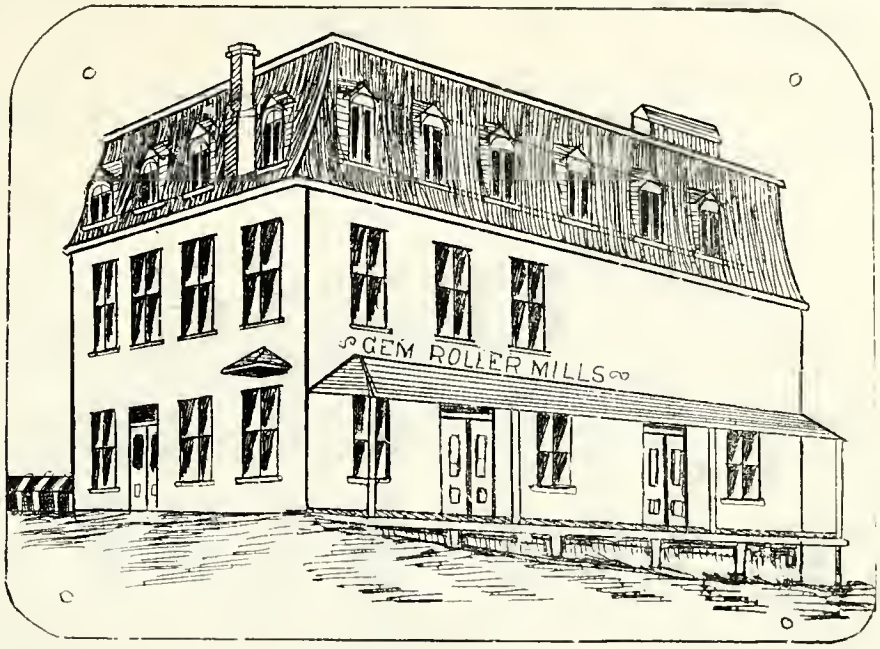
GEM ROLLER MILLS.

There is perhaps nothing so essential to human existence as cereal foods, and that Spanish Fork should possess its own mills is not only not surprising, but may be taken as a token of the business intelligence of its citizens.

The ground dimensions are 50x90 feet in area, upon which is erected a three-story building with basement, which is well equipped with the latest machinery and appliances necessary to produce the very highest grades of flour. The wheat is cleansed and weighed automatically, and every possible care is exercised by its competent manager, Mr. George M. D. Robinson with the assistance of five skilled hands, to place upon the market a grade of flour which

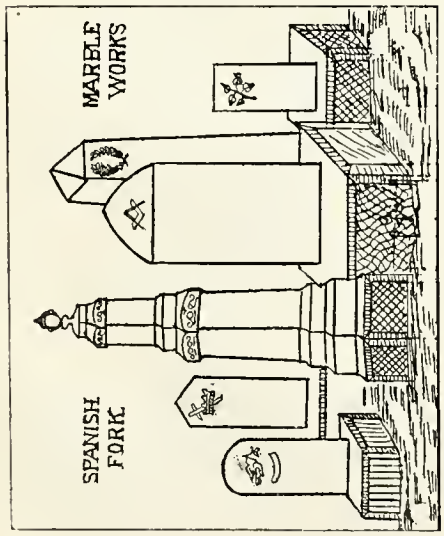
will compare favorably with any other produced in the State. The special brands are, Harvest Queen, Pearl, Bakers' A 1 and the Graceful. The mill has double rolls, with facilities for the production of over one hundred barrels per day, and its elevator and storage rooms have a capacity for storing 20,000 bushels of grain.

The other leading specialties are the production of a very fine grade of Graham flour, corn meal, etc., and as their prices will always bear favorable comparison, and the quality and fineness of their products are all they claim for them, there is an active demand for them from all sections of the country.



These mills are owned by the Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

SPANISH FORK MARBLE WORKS.

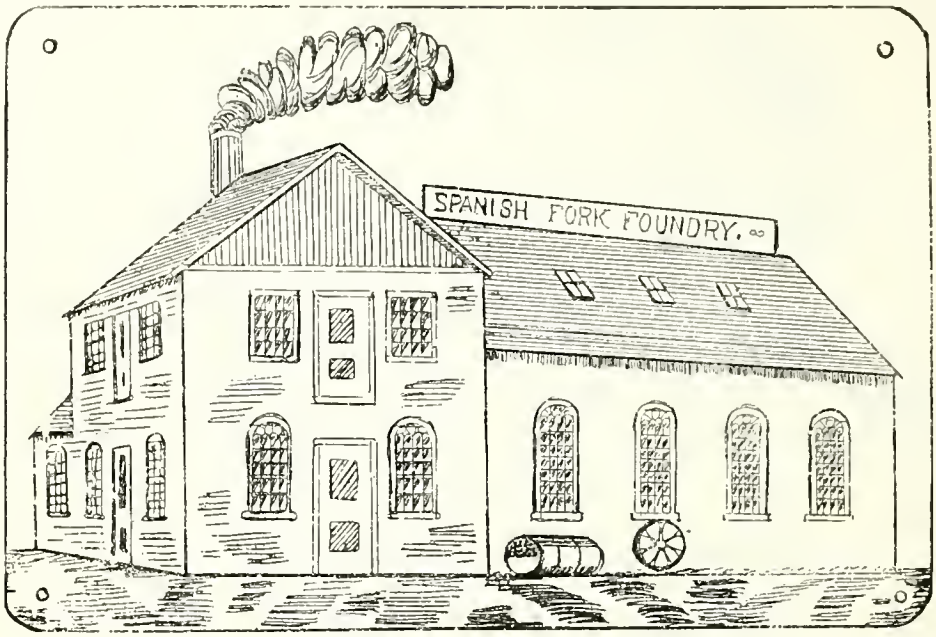


An enterprise which has doubtless played an important part towards the development of the town of Spanish Fork is that known as the Spanish Fork Marble Works, owned and operated by W. Charles Harrison.

It founded in the year 1885, and by reason of the exceptionally high class of work performed the trade now extends all over the southern country and is still upon the increase. The lettering and sculpturing is personally attended to by Mr. Harrison, which fact is doubtless the cause of his success, as he is an expert in his line, to which the headstones in the surrounding cemeteries are silent witnesses, but who nevertheless bear positive evidence to his ability. Cutting and polishing is also a feature of the business, and is done at the works, and orders for stone work of every description may be placed with Mr. Harrison with the knowledge and assurance that they will receive prompt attention, combined with skill, which two qualities always command esteem and patronage.

SPANISH FORK FOUNDRY.

Among the manufacturing interests of Spanish Fork perhaps there is none which is entitled to a more prominent place than the Spanish Fork Foundry, having been established July, 1884, and each succeeding year since that time has more firmly proven not only the necessity for such an enterprise, but the wisdom and business judgment of the one who founded it. The moulding room is 30x40 feet, and the machine room is 20x30 feet, making altogether a superficial area of 1,800 square feet in which the numerous wants of its patrons are supplied.



The foundry occupies a two-story building, from which are every year turned out immense quantities of machinery and supplies incidental to that trade, the business extending as far south as Arizona. Every facility necessary to thoroughly perform the work in a perfectly satisfactory manner is possessed by the foundry, one of the best being a large derrick for the more perfect and safe handling of heavy machinery, and therefore those who place their orders with this firm are able to do so with the knowledge that their work will be executed by skillful hands and as promptly as is consistent with good results—two points which commend themselves to every intelligent business man.

PAYSON.

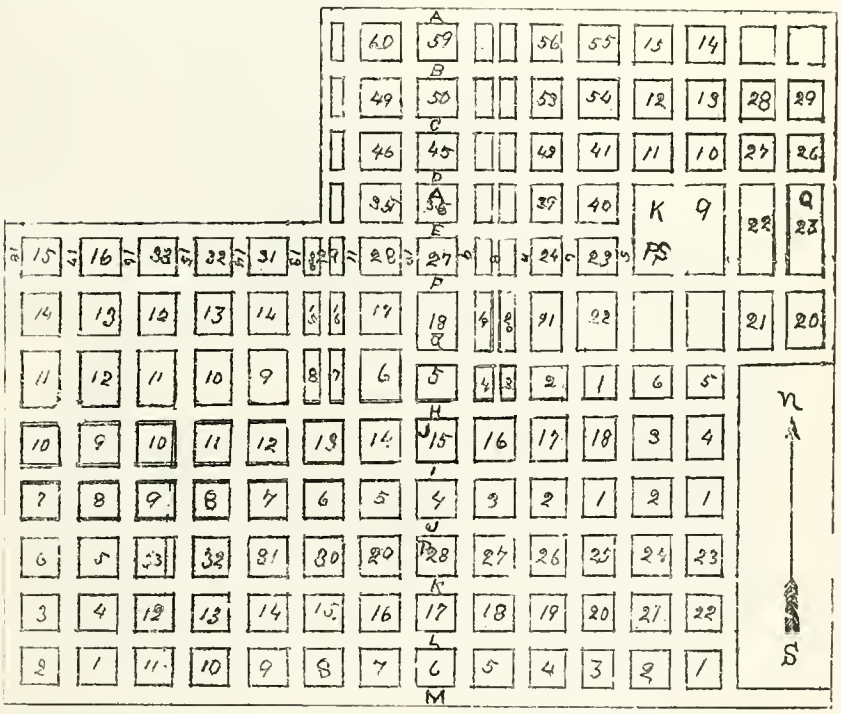
The Location of the First Nail Factory in Utah—Farming Its Principal Industry.

ELEVATION, 4,610 FEET.

This interesting little city, about sixteen miles south of Provo, and about two miles from the Wasatch mountains, lies between Spanish Fork and Santaquin.

The first white settlers appear to have been James Pace, Andrew Jackson Stewart and John Courtland Searle, who located with their families upon its present site October 20, 1850, and from that small colony, by additional arrivals and natural increase it has grown steadily.

Payson derived its name from its first settler, James Pace; being originally spelled Pacen, but afterward changed to its present form. The town was incorporated January 21, 1853, by act of the Legislature, The first manufacturing of which there is any record was a nail factory and machine shop, operated by David Sabin, William A. Beebe, et al., but it being found that it was cheaper to import than to manufacture, the enterprise was discontinued. In 1859 Walter H. Huish located in Payson, establishing himself as a machinist and manufacturer of furniture. He is still in business there, supplying glass, paints, crockery, oils, furniture and general household supplies. From this time on the town gradually grew, until in the census taken in 1866, it showed a population of 1,139 persons. The Deseret Telegraph office opened December 3d of this year, with John D. Stark as operator.



Agricultural pursuits were greatly facilitated in 1868 by the construction of a canal eight miles in length, for the purpose of conveying water from the Spanish Fork river to Payson, which placed a vast tract of land available for cultivation.

There are two ecclesiastical wards in Payson, Bishop John E. Huish presiding over the first, and Jonathan S. Page, Jr., having charge of the second.

The Hiff Methodist Episcopal church, a neat brick edifice, is under the pastorate of the Rev. Smith.

The days of Payson's infancy can be recalled by some of its residents, those who have made it their home for many years being: Amasa Potter, C. Searls, Ellison Hill, W. C. McLellan, George Hancock, Joseph Crook, J. Todd and Charles Wright, who has been postmaster for many years.

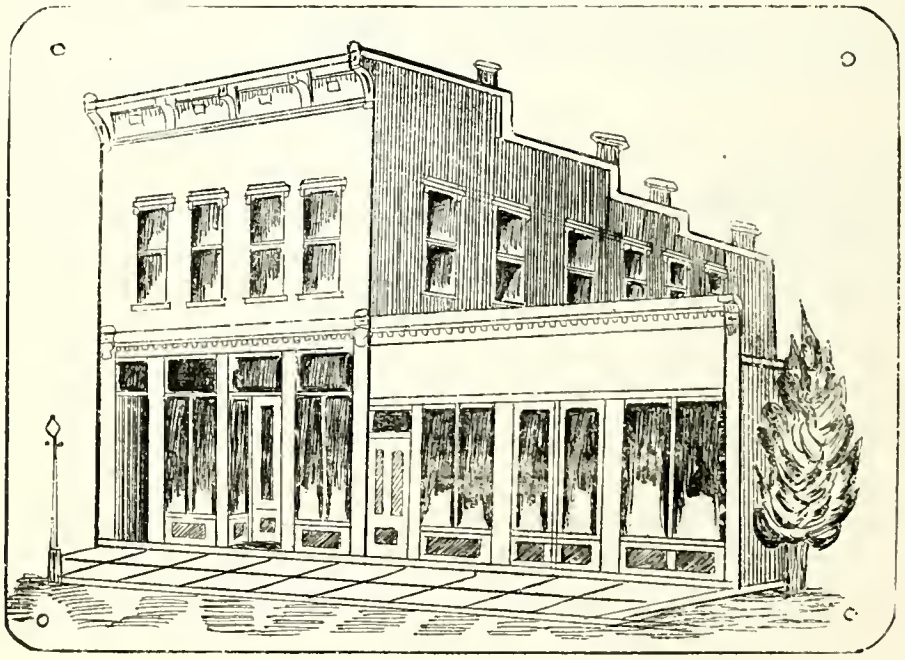
Payson has had many school houses during its time. In 1864 a building was erected upon the site where the Central School house now stands, and in the winter of 1866–67 we find four schools erected and furnished, each one having its compliment of pupils, and thus each succeeding year has seen some improvement, the crowning point being the erection of the Central School house, a building which bears favorable comparison with any other of its kind.

Payson has a good, rich soil, which has been considerably improved by irrigation and cultivation, and its revenue each year from farm products form no small item to its wealth.

The city is lighted by electricity, has several large business houses, a population of about three thousand, and is situated on the lines of two railroads, and these advantages ought to insure a great increase in every way to Payson in the very near future.

J. S. DOUGLASS.

This well known firm began business in 1891 as a hardware and grocery store, under the firm name of S. & J. S. Douglass. A large and influential trade was developed and enjoyed prosperity for five successive years, at that time Mr. S. Douglass withdrawing. The business was continued by Mr. Joseph S. Douglass and to the already large stock an addition was made of dry goods, boots and shoes, also a handsome line of crockery and glassware. The premises occupied is a large two-story brick, thirty feet front by eighty-two deep, in connection with which is a large and commodious dance hall, erected with a view to safety, being on the ground floor, with an area of 30x60 feet.

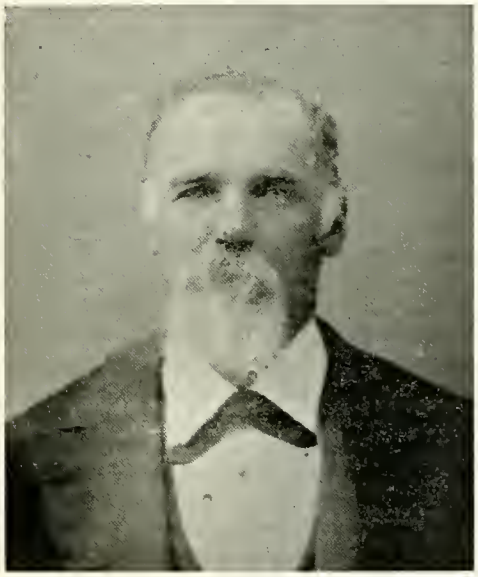


Mr. Douglass is one of Payson's most solid business men and has won the good will and esteem of all who know him.

ORRAWELL SIMONS.

Perhaps there is no citizen of Payson who has, during his residence there, so closely identified himself with the interests of that town as Mr. Orrawell Simons. He was born in Alexandria, Grafton County, N. H., being the son of Aaron and Abigail Buell Simons, April 21, 1821. His father was comfortably situated in life, his occupation being farming and brick-making.

Orrawell lived in Alexandria with his parents until he was eleven years of age, attending the village school, when they moved to Crompton, in Lower Canada, where they remained six years, returning to New Hampshire and finally locating in Mentor, Lake County, Ohio. His early labors were mostly farming and clearing



land, until, at twenty-one years of age, he learned the trade of a blacksmith at Kirtland under the instructions of a Mr. Charles Wightman, the first six months of his time receiving only $2 per month. In this town he formed the acquaintanceship of Mr. Charles Dixon, whose daughter Martha he married October 11, 1846, becoming the father of nine children, as follows: Ida F. and Ada Amelia (twins), Elizabeth A., Edward, Orrawell, Martha, Albert L., Enos W. and Major G. It being the custom of Mr. Dixon to allow each of his children, upon the occasion of their marriage, the use of his large, well-stocked farm for a period of two years, Mr. Simons and his wife availed themselves of the offer and living with his wife's parents, still working at blacksmithing, he was able to save considerable money and feel happy and independent. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon at this time being well advanced in years and Martha being their youngest child, the young couple continued to remain upon the old homestead, looking after the welfare and management of the farm.

At this period a Mormon missionary, Mr. Benjamin Mitchell, visited Kirtland, receiving a kindly reception at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, who had already joined the Church, and in time Orrawell became so convinced that the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was correct that one day, in a little stream running through the farm, he was baptized by Mr. Mitchell.

The following year, 1854, he decided to go to California and there engage in the business of stockraising, and in company with his brother-in-law he invested in 100 head of stock cattle, four yoke of oxen, one span of horses and three wagons, with sufficient supplies, and started May 15th with this large outfit from northern Indiana, traveling by way of Joliet and Rock Island to Council Bluffs, thence via Pacific Springs to Salt Lake City, arriving there September 1st. In many places the buffalo were so numerous, particularly upon the Platte river, that it often necessitated them preceding their cattle to prevent their stock becoming mixed.

His first place of residence was in Spanish Fork, where the season being so late, he decided to remain for a time and rest his cattle, intending to take them to the gold fields in California. The following spring he decided not to go any further, but to make his home in Utah. There his first son was born October 22, 1854.

The next summer the grasshoppers destroyed most of the feed and he was compelled to move with his family as far south as Payson, then a settlement with a population of 200, strongly fortified to protect themselves against Indian attacks, and where he has since resided, watching the place grow year by year from a little village until today it is one of the most prosperous towns in Utah. Soon after he went east, returning with three teams loaded with merchandise, which were gladly welcomed, as the people were almost destitute, and having at the same time all they could do to detain the United States troops at Fort Bridger until a compromise could be effected. They were upon the verge of famine, and here it was that Mr. Simons had an opportunity to display his nobility and freedom from avarice. Flour was at a premium, as much as $25 per sack being offered, and as the owner of a grist mill in which was stored considerable grain and flour, he could have realized an enormous sum by taking advantage of the misfortunes and sufferings of others, but his belief in his religion being stronger than his greed for gain, he sold his flour at the unifoam rate of $6 per hundred, and limiting his sales to those who were in the greatest distress, a course of action not often witnessed in the present day. He was elected

in 1859 to the mayoralty of Payson, fulfilling the duties of that office eight years and for six years more he was selectman of the county.

He erected three grist mills and three saw mills and assisted considerably in the building of school and meeting houses. In 1860, in compliance with the teachings of the Church, he married Jane Luca, having two children—Emma Jane and George Grant. Two years later he espoused Katie Baldwin, who raised a family of nine, whose names were: Ruth Elvers, Katie Viola, Hyrum C., Charles B., Minnie J., Frank B., Ord and Omer.

The family lived in perfect harmony until the laws of the country necessitated some change, and Mr. Simons therefore retaining his first wife Martha, provided homes for the other two, settling upon each a comfortable allowance. In 1896 Mr. Simons and his wife Martha celebrated their golden wedding, having been married fifty years, and the occasion by a fitting reception of families and friends.

He has fifty-four grandchildren and five great grandceildren. He has made a success of his life financially and otherwise, having accumulated sufficient to keep him comfortable in his declining years without worry, a pleasing state of affairs which, considering the upright character of the man and the many years of hard labor he has performed, is no more than is justly his due.

MARTHA DIXON SIMONS.

This lady has been a resident of Payson over forty years, and is of English descent, her grandfather, Charles Dixon, having emigrated from Yorkshire to Nova Scotia in the year 1772, before the revolutionary war. Her parents were Charles and Elizabeth Humphrey Dixon, and at the time of her birth, June 27, 1825, they lived in Sackville, N. B. She lived at her birthplace with her parents, who were engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming, until she was 12 years old, when her family becoming convinced of the truths of Mormonism, emmigrated to Kirtland, Ohio, making the journey by team, where they purchased a farm about two miles south of where the Mormon Temple now stands. She seceived a good common school education, in consequence of which she was employed in later years as a teacher for several years. On October 11th, 1846, she was married to Orrawell Simens, a blacksmith, whom she had known several years, living with her husband upon her parents's farm until they decided to seek their fortunes in California, leaving Kirtland in 1854.

She was the mother of nine children, three of whom (daughters) were born to her upon the old farm, and soon after her arrival in Utah, her first son Edward arrived October 22d, being born in the first house erected upon the site where Spanish Fork now stands, and built by her husband. Mrs. Simons was appointed in 1870 by Eliza R. Snow as superintendent of the first Young Ladies' Retrenchment Society organized in Payson, and in 1893 she was elected president of the Female Relief Society, a position she still holds.

July 1, 1896, she with her husband, went to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and while east visited the scenes of her early youth in Kirtland, Ohio, and Sackville, N. B.

She has been a Sabbath school teacher for twenty years, and has performed considerable work in the Logan and Salt Lake Temples in the interests of deceased friends.

In 1893, although nearly seventy years of age, she was still vigorous enough to share the enthusiasm most people felt at that time, and undertook with Mr. Simons the long journey to Chicago to witness the many wonders displayed at the World's Fair Exposition, and October 11, 1896, at her home in Payson, she was tendered a reception by her friends and relatives in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage to Mr. Simons, and in commemoration of the auspicious event, she and her husband were presented, by her children, with a gold-headed umbrella and cane, respectively, each article being appropriately engraved with name and date.

Mrs. Simons has been, and still is, an active worker in church matters, and the prospects are that she will continue to be an honored and respected resident of Payson for many years.

GEORGE PATTEN.

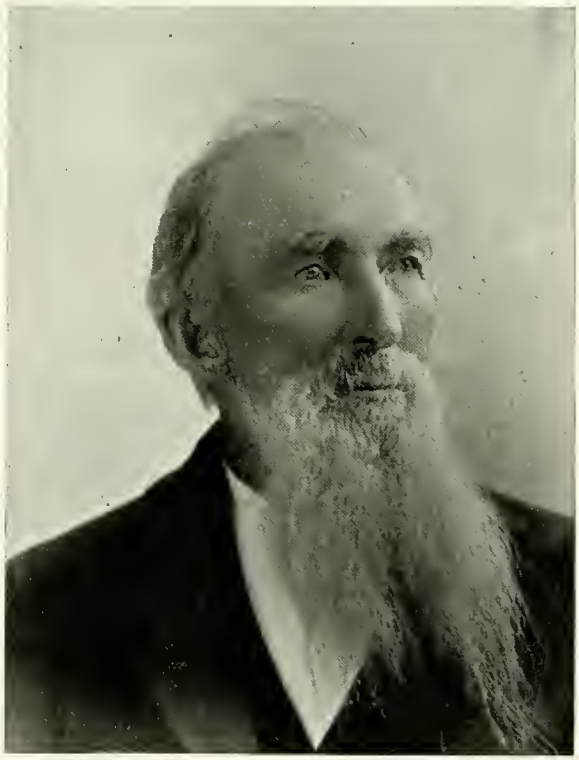
Another pioneer who performed his part in the labors which in a comparatively few years have transformed a barren waste into its present productive state is George Patten. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1828, his parents being William Cornwell and Julianna Bench Patten. Being the child of people in humble circumstances, and his mother dying when George was only six years old, his education was of the most elementary nature, and at eight years of age we find him beginning to labor for his support on a farm in the state of Delaware, sixty miles south of Philadelphia. He lived in this place with one of his father's cousin until the fall of 1842, when his father, having joined the Mormon Church, took him to Nauvoo, arriving there October 4th. In 1844 he commenced to learn the stonecutter's trade, and began his labors in that direction upon the Nauvoo Temple, working there one year.

In the spring of 1856 he was called to help the pioneer company, going with them as far as Mount Pisgah, and in the latter part of August of the same year he was at Mount Pisgah again assisting in the removal of the families of those who enlisted in the Mormon Battalion.

He had hardly returned to Nauvoo when he, with others, was compelled to leave that place and seek shelter at Winter Quarters, five miles above Omaha. This was in 1847. In 1848, being on Indian lands, they crossed over into the state of Iowa, making another home nine miles from their previous one. The following year was spent in St. Louis, where he was engaged in the stonecutting trade, returning in the fall of 1849 to St. Jo, Mo., where his father was then living.

June of 1850 saw him starting for Utah, a member of Wilford Woodruff's and Edson Whippel's fifty, leaving the Missouri river in the latter part of that month and reaching Salt Lake City October 3rd.

A few days after his arrival he went with his brother-in-law, Charles S. Peterson, to Mountainvale, now called Alpine, where he assisted in the erection of the first house in that place.



He was married to Mary Jane Nelson February 20, 1851, and three years later, in the fall of 1854, he removed to Payson, where his father had lived since his arrival in Utah in 1850. In 1856 he was called into service by United States Deputy Marshal Thomas Johnson, serving under him, and was engaged in what was known as the Tintic war. Having on October 27th taken a load of tithing grain to Salt Lake City, Daniel H. Wells asked him to help in the handcart companies and was gone about six weeks. his wife in the meantime being obliged to wade in from twelve to eighteen inches of snow in order to feed the stock during his absence.

He joined Homer Duncan's company in the

latter part of May, 1862, going with him to Omaha to bring immigrants, making the round trip in 130 days. May 8, 1866, he was appointed major of infantry in the Nauvoo Legion, receiving his commission from Acting Governor Edwin Higgins. In October, 1868, his assistance was invoked to strengthen the southern settlements and in response to the call he was sent to St. Thomas on the "Muddy." While engaged in this work he put up a molasses mill, a cotton gin and a mill for grinding rock salt.

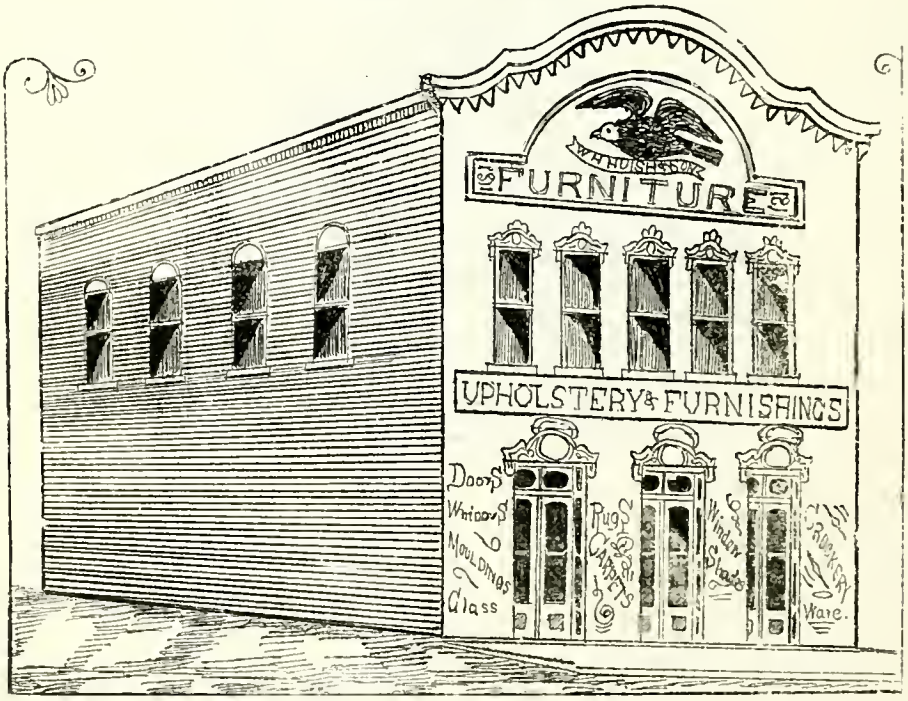
He was assigned to a mission in the winter of 1871-2 to the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Indiana, and upon his return in 1873 he was appointed constable in and for the precinct of Payson by Governor George L. Woods. During the time he was south he planted trees and vines in a city lot in St. George, which he later exchanged for property in Harrisburg, a town about ten miles north of that place.

He assisted in the construction of the first telegraph line in Utah county and contributed $700 worth of labor in the erection of the Provo Woolen Mills. At the time of the building of the Utah Southern railroad Mr. Patten was placed in charge of one of the construction forces doing the grading from Payson, and at a later period he furnished ties and timbers for the Provo bridge, amounting to about $1,000.

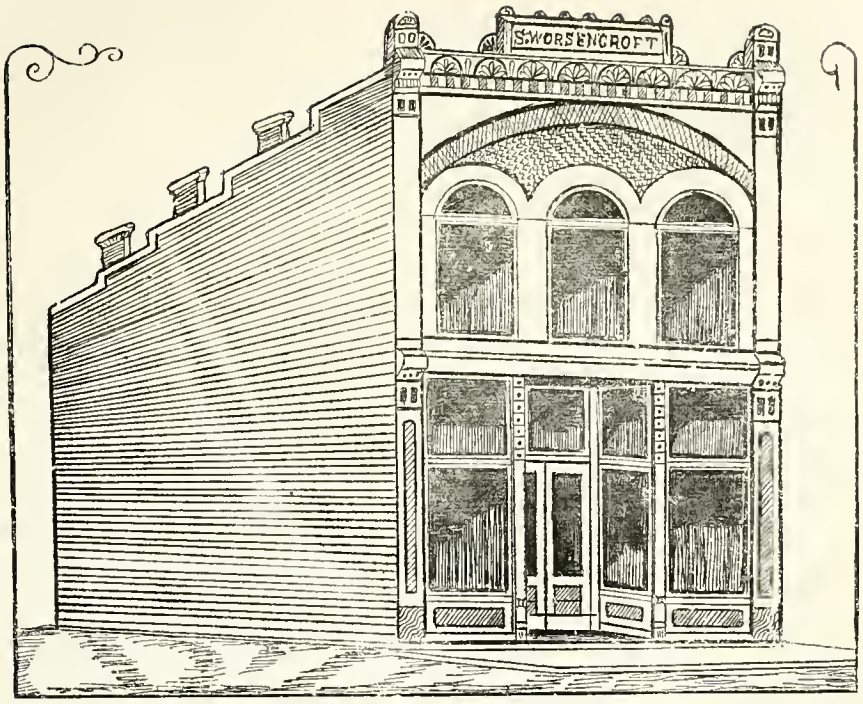
Many are the improvements in Utah county, which could be traced to this gentleman. The well known Cheeny Ranch, between Payson and Nephi, consisting of about 300 acres, was bought by him for $4,000, which, by driving wells, one of which supplies the railroad tank, the erection of buildings for the accommodation of travelers and otherwise improving it, he was able to dispose of for double its purchcse price He has sent his aid in the erection of five temples, viz: At Nauvoo, St. George, Salt Lake City, Logan and Manti.

In 1890 he went to Mexico and there helped to build up the town of Dublan in Chihuahua, purchasing the land from some fifteen Mexicans and establishing a Mormon colony there.

His life all through has been one of considerable activity, and although he is now nearly seventy years of age, still possesses much of that youthful vigor and spirit of enterprise which has made Utah what it is, and this brief review of the life of George Patten will show that he was no exception to the rule.



W. H. HUISH & SON, PAYSON.



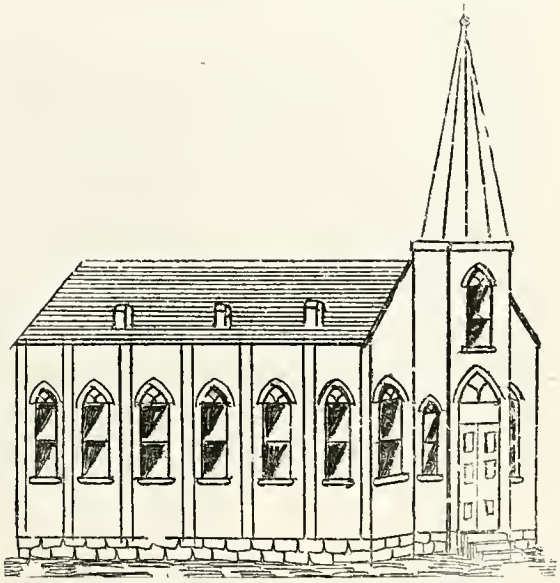
HARDWARE STORE OF SAMUEL W. WORSENCROFT, PAYSON.

SALEM.

Its Principal Industries, Farming and Stockraising.

Lying between the main line of the Rio Grande Western and the Milford branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad, is the picturesque town of Salem. Its first settlers were Royal Durfee and Cyrus Hillman, who in 1855 located upon this site.

A new meetinghouse, almost completed, stands upon the public square, which will, when finished, add greatly to the appearance of the town. D. R. Taylor is the present bishop.



There are still some of Salem's first residents living in the town, well known and respected

citizens, among them being Soren P. Christensen, James J. Davis, formerly postmaster for many years, and D. D. Sabin, the latter being one of the counselors to Bishop Taylor.

The present postmaster is E. A. Engberg. There is a Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which transacts a very fair business, and is under the able management of Mr. C. Barr.

A Comfortable school house, in efficient hands, provides for the education of the younger generation.

Agricultural pursuits prevail here, farming and stockraising being extensively engaged in. The population is about 800, and if not actually wealthy, every one appears to be prospering.

BISHOP DAVID RUFUS TAYLOR.

This gentleman was born in Surry county, N. C., August 29, 1850, his parents being Thomas and Mary Ann Darnley Taylor. His father was a farmer, and his mother a weaver of fabrics, people of limited means.

His education was derived from about three months' attendance at school each year, as when quite young he was at work in the field toiling from early morn until dark. Believing that the Latter-day Saints were the acknowledged people of God, and desiring to become more intimately acquainted with them, he left his home at the age of nineteen, taking the train at Norfolk, Va., thence via steamer to New York, from which city he traveled again by railroad to Ogden via Chicago, and being one of the first company of Saints to cross the plains by train. The company traveled under the escort of Henry J. Boyle, and arrived in Utah July 31, 1969.

Bishop Taylor's first place of residence was at Payson, from whence he removed to Fremont, returning eventually to Salem, where he has since lived.

He was married June 7, 1874, to Sarah Caledonia Richardson, and has since his marriage lived to see a family of ten children grow up around him, whose names are: Josephus, Thomas Lee, Lilly Ann, David Rufus, John Franklin, Samuel Henry, Permelia Catherine, Emma May, Dora Manerva and Maggie Angeline.

In April, 1886, he was assigned to a mission in the Southern States, leaving his home upon the 12th of that month, and after two years' labor in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, he returned to Salem April 13, 1888. He has held various ecclesiastical offices, among which might be mentioned those of president Y. M. M. I. A. of Salem ward, president Y. M. M. I. A. Fremont branch of Loa ward, president of the elders of Loa ward, and is to-day the bishop of Salem ward.

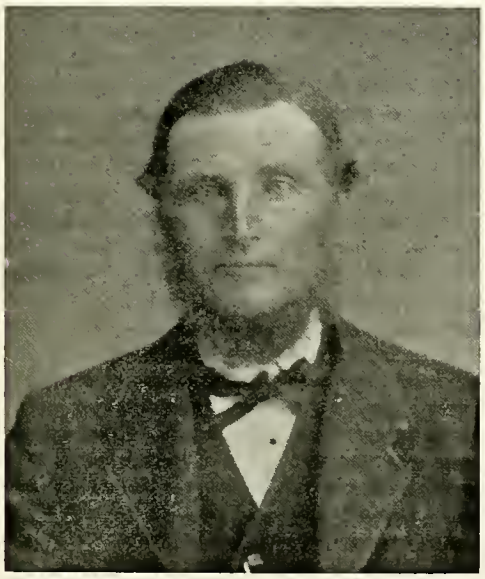
Bishop Taylor from his boyhood has shown a keen interest in all that pertains to an agricultural life, his hobbies having always been farming, fruit raising and kindred pursuits, and today we find him in the picturesque little farming town of Salem, surrounded by the delights of his youth and enjoying the prosperity he has justly earned.

His l fe has been comparatively uneventful, as at the time of his arrival in Utah the Indian troubles were practically over, and he has never evinced any desire to participate in public affairs, preferring rather to attend to his daily duties at home, living up to his faith and knowing that his past life has merited for him the esteem and confidence of the residents of Salem.

SOREN PETER CHRISTENSEN.

Soren Peter Christensen, the second son of Peter Christensen and Elizabeth Frandsen, was born October 19, 1837, at Orreslev, Skanderborg County, Denmark.

His parents were poor, being employed in a small woolen mill, in which when only six years old he commenced to labor, remaining there four years, when his parents removed to Seiet, and about a year later to Vingum. When thirteen years of age he left home to herd stock for consideration of $4 per annum, at which occupation he stayed until he was seventeen. His natural bent seemed to be that of a carpenter, but an apprenticeship of five years being out of the question, he took up farm life as being more profitable.



Having strong religious tendencies, it can be easily understood that the appearance of the Latter-Day Saint missionaries was fraught with great interest to him, and the story of his conversion can best be told in his own words. He says: "I listened with great interest to the doctrines taught by them, comparing their teachings with the Bible, and prayed earnestly to the Lord to know the true gospel. Then the Lord revealed to me the Truth by His Holy Spirit, wherefore, in obedience to the will of God, I obeyed the gospel as revealed to the Latter-Day Saints and was baptized September 13, 1857." On November 7, 1858, he was ordained an Elder and in 1862-3 labored as a missionary until his release was given him so that he could emigrate to Utah. He crossed the North Sea to Grimsby; thence to Liverpool, where he took passage in a sailing vessel, the B. Kimball, for New York, at which port he arrived in about seven weeks. Leaving New York he traveled by rail and steamer to Florence, where he joined the Church teams en route to Utah, arriving in the Promised Land on September 30, 1863.

He was married three times, first to Anne Marie Nielsen May 8, 1863, and who died January 17, 1869, by whom he had four children, Elizabeth Marie, Mary Anne, Dorothea and Soren. His second marriage was to Anne Marie Carstensen, a widow with two children, in 1870, and March 13, 1884, he married Karen Marie Elizabeth Jensen, the issue of which was six children, respectively, Jens Peter, Soren Peter, Mary Elizabeth, Emma Amanda, Lillie Devena and Wilford Erastus.

His first place of residence in Utah was at Lake View, near Provo, but not being able to make a suitable home there he removed to Salem, where he assisted in the construction of a canal from Spanish Fork canyon in the direction of Payson, after which he tried to cultivate the virgin soil around his home and plant an orchard, etc., but in common with many others his first crop was almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. Shortly after this he assisted in the formation of a small co-operative store and was one of those who helped erect the Provo Woolen Mills, now become so justly famous. About 1871 he was elected a school trustee, retaining his office for twelve years. In June, 1877, Mr. Christensen was ordained a High Priest and was set apart as second counsellor to Bishop R. H. Davis, and when in 1880 the bishop resigned and was succeeded by Charles D. Evans, Mr. Christensen retained his office until the resignation of Bishop Evans in September, 1888. He has acted as a home missionary upon different occasions; has assisted in the construction of various church edifices, and for a number of years ably filled the position of town trustee, and although his labors are not yet ended, yet this brief outline of his life has shown Mr. Christensen to be possessed of considerable activity, and that wherever his lot might be cast his actions were always such as to merit the confidence of those who knew him.

SANTAQUIN.

One of the Most Attractive Little Towns in Utah County.

Situated upon the line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and near the county line, this city presents to those who prefer to live in retirement from the busy world many inducements.

Like most towns in this part of the county it derives its support from the soil, which here when properly irrigated is very fertile, and its numerous farms and large orchards render Santaquin very attractive. It was first settled in 1852, but the Indian troubles caused a temporary abandonment, it being 1853 before the settlers began to erect permanent homes.

Some of those now residing there, and who knew it in its earlier days are: Frederick Wall, Thomas Kirkman, John Allen, John W. Preston, John O. Johnson, John Boss, and Eli Openshaw. It has a store kept by Mr. J. O. Johnson, a good brick school house, and the foundations are now being laid for the erection of a new Latter Day Saint's church, Mr. Eli Openshaw being the Bishop.

FREDERICK WALL.

No man could have lived in Utah during the early days, witnessing the thrilling events which transpired in those times, without having from force of circumstances been obliged to

take a more or less active part in them, and Frederick Wall was no exception to the rule. Born in Birmingham, one of the greatest manufacturing cities of England on March 25, 1825, the son of Thomas and Ann Wall, he passed his early life in the town of his nativity. His father emigrated to America when Frederick was but a mere child, and at seven years of age he began the battle of life by assisting to support his mother.

His parents were in comfortable circumstances until the time of his father's emigration, which event necessitated his mother working to maintain her family, and at the age of fifteen Frederick was apprenticed to a gunsmith, learning that trade in his youth, until later he was able to make a good income in the manufacture of small arms for the British government.

On November 16, 1845, he married Miss Sarah M. Williamson, in Birmingham, and was blessed by her with nine children, as follows: Emma Louisa, Sarah Ann, Martha Platt, Frederick John, Alice Mary, Amy Elizabeth, Thomas Joseph, Uehomi and Heber Richard.

Naturally in possession of a religious turn of mind he was made a member of the Baptist Church by baptism in 1846, but later their doctrine not appearing to him to be consistent with the teachings of the scriptures, in February, 1849 he was again baptized in Birmingham as an open profession of his belief in the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. With a view to assist in the upbuilding of the church, he left England on January 8, 1851, in the ship "Ellen" with his wife and two children for America. His journey was attended by several important and some sad events, on July 24, 1851, his third child Martha Platt, was born near Fort Laramie. One child succumbed to the measles in New Orleans, and another died in March 1851 at Alton Illinois. While in Alton he worked at the trade of his youth, and earned enough while there to procure an outfit to cross the plains. He reached Utah Sept. 25, 1852, settling in Salt Lake City, and on November 19th of that year his wife Sarah was sealed to him by President Richards.

In January, 1853, he removed to Manti, where his services as a gunsmith were needed until in July he had to leave his home and seek shelter in the fort, remaining there until 1855, helping to protect Manti from the Indians. Later he went to Springville and on December 2, 1856, he entered into celestial marriage with Elizabeth Robinson, returning to Manti April, 1859. In 1861 he went to Spring City and when the Black Hawk war broke out he took up arms with others to protect themselves from the ravages of the Indians, which, combined with the destruction to crops caused by grasshoppers, made it very hard for him to provide for his family, as by this time he had fourteen children.

In 1872 he took up his abode in Santaquin, where in October, 1878, his beloved wife Sarah passed away, not living long enough to witness her husband's reward for his fidelity to the Church, as shortly afterwards he was appointed President of the Seventies in Santaquin and

Goshen, and when the Fifteenth quorum of Seventies was assigned to Santaquin he was ordained one of the presidents by President Taylor and he is today senior president of that quorum.

As a result of his second marriage he had nine children, viz: Clara Amelia, Alonzo Edward, John Henry, Alexander, Emma Elizabeth, Sarah Jane, Mary Maria, Frederick Albert and Joseph Franklin. He has been connected with church and school matters almost from the time he entered Utah, having acted as a ward teacher for forty years and as a Sunday school teacher for thirty years, besides being a choir member for forty years. In February, 1853, he was ordained a Priest by Bishop Lowery of Manti, and for four years was a trustee in the Santaquin public school and is today an honored member of the ecclesiastical board of Santaquin.

GOSHEN.

A Picturesque Little City, Which Dates Back Centuries.

If not the oldest town in Utah county, it certainly possesses its share of local history.

From early records we find that it was first settled by white people in the year 1856 by Phineas Cook, John Route and six others.

The town is located in part of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, consisting of twenty blocks, and is just west of the Salt Lake meridian.

At the time the first settler chose his residence at Goshen Field it was covered with a dense growth of greasewood, which required a vast amount of time and labor to remove and make the land fit for habitation and cultivation.

Although Phineas Cook and his companions are the first settlers of whom we have any authentic record, excepting, of course, the Indians who roamed throughout the whole country, yet Goshen must date back to the pre-historic ages and to a class of people of a certain grade of civilization, as their works testify to a knowledge of the fine arts.

Immense mounds were found upon this field, formed of a sandy composition, whereas the native soil is black, which naturally suggests the queries: From whence did this dirt come? By what means was it transported? How long is it since these mounds were erected, and by whom?

It is possible that in remote ages this place was the home of a race of beings whose existence is clothed in obscurity; whose name has been lost in the depths of time. Were they savage or civilized? From which of the three branches of the human tree did they originate?

These are problems which will doubtless never be solved. When the last of them passed away their history died also. Their manner of living, religion, appearance, style of dress, even their language have been drowned in the sea of the forgotten past. The archeologist may delve into the archives of antiquity, or pore over the chronological records of bygone ages, yet will he fail to answer these questions. What hopes and fears they had we shall never know. That they were possessed of some skill is beyond a doubt, as pieces of pottery in great quantities have been discovered, the designs showing taste and fine workmanship; but then again the thought arises, to whom did they dispose of their wares? At the bottom of one of the mounds was found the skeleton of a man in a petrified condition, a change which probably required the work of centuries to effect. His skull, which was in a good state of preservation, from a phrenological standpoint, showed him to have been a man possessed of great powers of veneration which, admitting to be the case, we ask ourselves, What was this man's idea of a deity? Was his religion born of fear or love? What motive swayed this man's impulses for good or evil? Unanswered they are, and doubtless will be for countless ages to come, unless it be in that great eternity when all things shall be made known unto us.

The Indians bitterly opposed the early settlers locating at Goshen, and many and fierce were the fights which ensued while contesting for what they (the Indians) claimed to be their rights.

These attacks necessitated the construction of a fort, which was built of sods taken from a patch of land about half a mile from its site, and of cedars. Some of the residents dug cellars under the fort, but at times the water would leak into them so badly that it became necessary to move everything out; in fact, as Mr. Mikkell Poulson, an old resident, aptly expresses the situation: "It was a very good place for a boat ride."

William Price, appointed by President Brigham Young, was the first bishop of Goshen, and William Maxwell, justice of the peace. Among the early settlers now living there are Mikkell Poulson, Mrs. John Rouse, Mrs. Paul Gurley (one of the handcart brigade) George Taylor, William Price, Mrs. Eliza Job and David L. Evans.

Goshen from the first has been a farming district, and around the town for miles can be seen in contiguous succession, farm after farm bearing their silent testimony to the industry of its people.

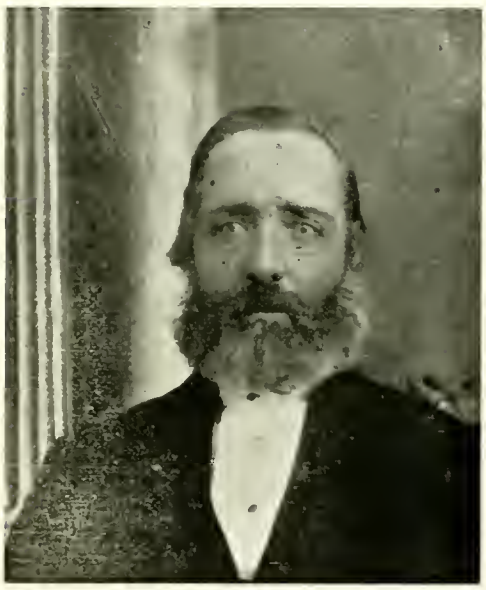
At the present time there is no regularly organized city government. The ecclesiastical and municipal officers are, Bishop Peter Okelberry, ordained July, 1896, upon the resignation

of William Price; first counselor, John L. Jenkins; second counselor, E. L. Thomas; justice of the peace and recorder, James Gardner; constable, William Edwards, and postmaster, John B. Johnson.

The Rio Grande Western Railroad passes through Goshen to the Tintic mining district, affording the inhabitants an easy method of crossing the mountains, and at the same time placing Utah's largest cities within easy distance. Its population is nearly 600.

JOHN B. JOHNSON.

In the town of Warrington, Lancashire county, England, the subject of this article first saw the light of day on July 16, 1824. His parents, Josiah and Elizabeth Johnson, were people in moderate circumstances, belonging to what is known in that country as the middle class, and as is the usual custom there, they contrived to give their son the best education possible with the limited means at their disposal. The boy availed himself of every opportunity afforded to him, applying himself diligently to his studies, until in the usual course of events it became necessary for him to select some trade which would enable him later to earn his own living.



Warrington, situated as it is, in the manufacturing district of England, it is scarcely surprising to find him soon after leaving school learning the flint glass trade, which in itself shows some of the boy's forethought, as it is a trade for which there is ever a demand for skilled workmen, even at times when there is the greatest depression of business.

He pursued this calling, engaging in the manufacture of decanters, wine glasses, tumblers, etc., in the towns of Warrington and Liverpool until he reached the age of twenty-six. On January 10, 1850, in order to be able to live better the life of a Latter-Day Saint, and also being stimulated by a desire to improve his financial condition, he left England on the ship Argo bound for New Orleans, at which city he arrived after a comparatively uneventful voyage March 8th of the same year, being just two days less than two months in crossing the Atlantic. He crossed the plains as a teamster, arriving in Utah in the fall of 1852, choosing Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, as his first place of residence.

June 23, 1854, he married Miss Mary Rock, a young lady from his native country, who came to America three years later than he did, and he has one daughter, Sulia Elizabeth, as a result of the union.

Mr. Johnson has always worked faithfully for the interests of the Church and is today holding the office of High Priest in Salt Lake City. In 1858 with his wife he removed to Goshen, where he now resides. At all times and places and under all conditions he has exhibited a desire to do his best, and has not only risen to the dignity of holding an ecclesiastical office, but has engaged in public life and enjoys the honored distinction of having been the postmaster at Goshen for several years, which office he still holds.

MARY JOHNSON, nee MARY ROCK.

Mrs. Mary Johnson is a native of England,

her birthplace being West Hyde, Herefordshire county, where she was born June 20, 1826.

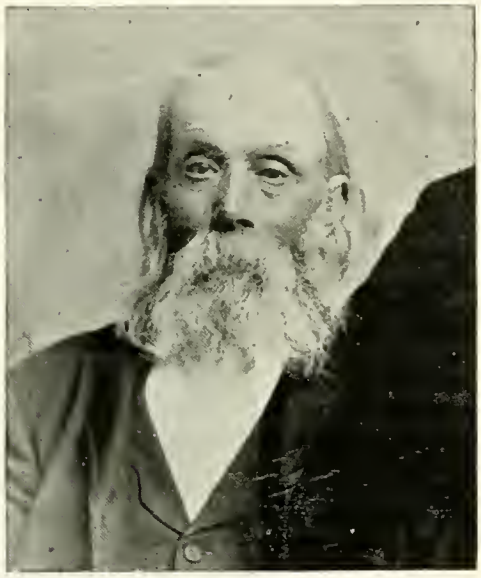
Her childhood was passed with her parents, James and Elizabeth Rock, at West Hyde, who gave her the customary common school education such as was befitting the daughter of a farmer and of which she availed herself as much as possible. Her girlhood ended, she removed to Birmingham until, in conformity with her desire to affiliate herself more closely with the Latter-Day Saints, she decided to join the colony then in Utah. She left Liverpool on the ship Falcon Marsh 26, 1853, when twenty-seven years of age, and arrived in New Orleans May 18, 1853. She croased the plains in company with her uncle and aunt, Edward and Mary Pugh, reaching Utah September 12, 1853.

Her first abode was in Mill Creek, where her husband commenced his life in Utah, and to whom she was married June 23, 1854. In 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Johnson removed to Goshen, where they still reside, and in which town Mrs. Johnson has shown that she still possesses the same interest and zeal in the welfare of the church which originally drew her from her native home, as is evidenced by the fact that when the Relief Society of Goshen was organized June 2, 1869, and of which she became a member at the time of its organization. June 4, 1874, when the society was five years old, Mrs. Johnson was elected to the office of president, a post she has so ably filled that she has retained until this day the duties and honors which were conferred upon her nearly twenty-three years ago, and that she could hold an office for that length of time speaks more for her ability and devotion to the cause than would all the adjectives of praise contained in the English language, and although she has passed that milestone in life which is generally supposed to be the age allotted to the human race, it is to be hoped that she will continue to preside over the affairs of the Relief Society for many years yet to come, and that the day when Goshen will be deprived of one of its oldest and most esteemed inhabitants is far distant.

WILLIAM FINCH.

This former resident of Goshen, now deceased, was born May 19, 1819, at Witburne, in the county of Hereford, England. His parents were Joseph and Charlotte Freeman Finch, people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and of comparatively limited means.

William's early life was passed in Hereford and the neighboring counties of Shropshire, Warwick, Stafford and Derbyshire. His education ceased at a very early age, as when only ten years old he was apprenticed for seven years to learn the shoemaking trade, after which he wanted two years longer under his teacher as a journeyman shoemaker. He had always been of a sober, industrious nature, dealing conscientiously with his fellow man, and therefore it is not surprising to find him possessed of strong religious tendencies. As years rolled on he heard the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints preached and accepted its teachings and for eight years labored in England as a traveling Elder. In 1853, having saved enough to enable



him to accomplish his desire to join the colony in Utah, he left Liverpool for New Orleans, going from there to Keokuk, Ia., where he procured an outfit of two ox teams, a wagon and provisions to cross the plains. During the early part of that long journey the company of which Mr. Finch was a member was traveling under the escort of Elder Wellock, but the pasturage becoming insufficient for the cattle, it was decided to divide the company into two divisions, each taking different routes, Mr. Finch remaining with that division placed under the command of Vincent Shirtliffe. After many weeks of discomfort, attending at times by considerable suffering, he at one time becoming nearly blind, so that he had to take hold of horns of his oxen to find his way, he arrived in Utah in the fall, making his first home in the town of Pleasant Grove. Four years later he removed to Goshen, where he resided permanently, assisting in the development of the town. He was president of a little ward in Goshen known as "The Bend,,' and which at that time was included in the Santaquin district. He was married twice, first in 1840 to Margaret Edwards, and again in 1862 he espoused Eliza Fowler, and became the father of eighteen childreu, viz: William, Rosette, John. Hyrum, Sarah Ann, Rosella, Jane, Sarah Ellen, Mary, William, Ephraim, Joseph, Eliza Jane,

Minnie R., Charlotte F., Charles, Edwin and Zella Noreen.

His life was one of activity and enterprise, always ready to give his assistance in any way which would benefit the town or the community in which he lived, and among his other labors he cleared and cultivated three good farms in Goshen. Hospitality seems to have been one of his marked characteristics, and no case of suffering or distress came to him in vain. Even the Indians knew that at his hands they would receive kindness and help, the spirit of brotherly love being so strong within him that it was extended to one and all alike, and it grieved him sorely when during the period of the Black Hawk war it became necessary as a matter of self-defense for him to seek shelter within the fort and take up arms against them.

He died April 23, 1895, being nearly seventy-six years of age, attending to his business almost up to the last day. During his lifetime he had proven himself to be a loving husband and father, a loyal and generous friend, and his loss was keenly felt by all who knew him.

MIKKELL POULSON.

As one of the early inhabitants of Goshen, the life of Mikkell Poulson, possessing as it does so much interest on account of the many incidents connected with his career, may be well deemed worthy of a place in these pages.

Both his father and mother had become so convinced of the truths contained in the gospel as preached by the Mormon missionaries, that they concluded to leave their home and unite their fortunes with those Saints already in Utah, a resolution they put into effect by embarking on the ship Benjamin Adams, bound for New Orleans, at which city they arrived after a voyage of forty-four days.

He was born at Jutland, Denmark, December 3, 1842, his parents being Mads and Dortea Christine Poulson, who owned a large place, upon which they raised stock and general farm produce. His education was somewhat limited, most of his knowledge being gained by personal study and experience. The earlier part of his life was passed either at school or helping his parents in their daily labors, until the time of their emigration.

During their passage up the Mississippi an epidemic of cholera broke out, attacking 154 of their company, all of whom died, with the exception of two, viz- Mikkell Poulson and a man named Anderson. From Kansas he traveled with his parents with ox teams to Utah reaching there in the fall of 1854. Their first place of residence was at Fort Ephraim, where they stayed one year, removing from there to Provo for nearly two years, after which they went to

Goshen, which has been Mr. Poulsou's residence ever since.

He had many unpleasant experiences with the Iudians, who at one time were a source of danger to every traveler iu this western country.

During his jouruey from Ephraim to Provo in company with his father and sister, they ran into a camp of Indians just at dark, who surrounded the wagon. They gave them food, which appareutly satisfied them, but Mr. Poulson had only proceeded a little way down the Salt Creek cauyon when about fifteen of these dusky warriors were heard following them, utteriug those bloodcurdling yells for which they were famous, and Mr. Poulsou to-day believes that he and his people owe their lives to being able to fiud a clump of willows off the road in which they secreted themselves until their enemies had passed, as it was only a few miles from that place that a party of emigrants were killed while sitting around their campfire, the massacre beiug accompanied by torture too horrible in their nature to relate.

Another time he saw the gruesome sight of a scalp attached to the end of a loug pole, as the result of robbery of the mail coach and the murder of its driver. During the period that Black Hawk was creating such terror aud alarm by his marauding expeditious, he became involved with some of his band, and it was by the merest chance that Mikkell Poulson aud party avoided a fight. During the spring of 1866 business called him to the State of Iowa, that year being the only time he has been absent from Goshen. He was for a brief period engaged hauling rock for the Salt Lake Temple, but most of the time he has devoted himself exclusively to the raising of his stock, attending strictly to his own affairs, although those who have had dealings with him have found him to possess a courteous, obliging manner, strictly honorable in his methods, and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in adversity or distress.

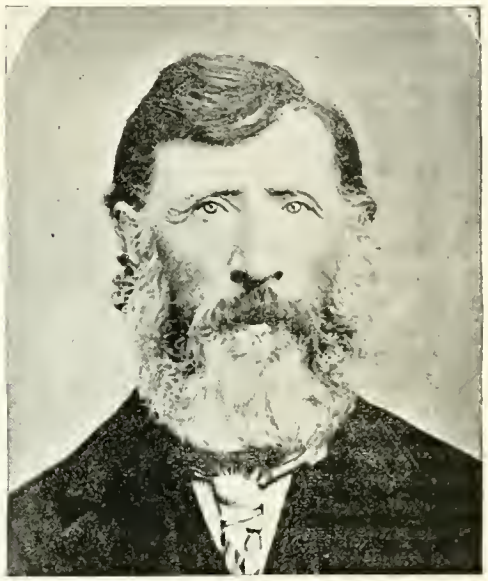
JENS CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSON.

In Norne Stenhoven, Aaste Sagen, Denmark, on the 23rd day of September, 1818, there was ushered into this world to partake of its joys and sorrows as circumstances might permit one whose life is well worthy of record.

We refer to Jens Christian Christenson, the son of Christenson Christenson and Karen Jens Dotter. His parents owned their house and farm and were engaged iu the pursuits of farming and stock raising, at which Jens assisted them as soon as old enough to do so. Probably owing to his help being necessary to his parents, and possibly to the lack of opportunities in those days, his education as a child was neglected to a great extent, and like many other boys similarly placed, he grew to manhood a much better farmer than a scholar.

As a boy he evinced au aptitude for farming and house building, which he probably inherited, as like his parents he followed in their footsteps while in Denmark, engaging in farm life and raising cattle.

In this way he grew to manhood, leading a sober, industrious life, with marked religious inclinations, pursuing his chosen calling year by year, until, like most men, he eventually decided that he needed a companion to assist him



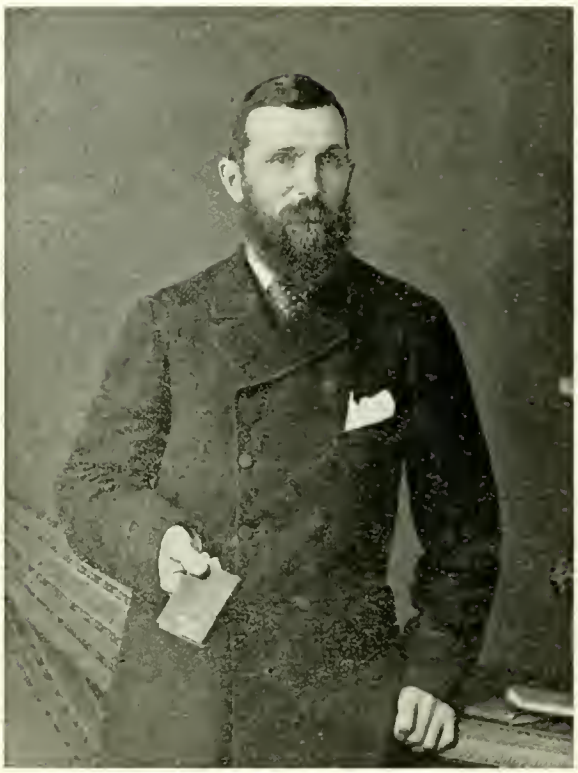
to run the race of life successfully, and therefore on November 8, 1842, he married Miss Christina Marie Milo Dotter, and in due course of time they raised a family of eight children, whose names were: Niels Christen, Maren Katherine, Karen, Christen, Inger Maria, Elizabeth Katherine, Adolph Ferdinand aud Neva Christine.

In 1861, owing to religious influences, he decided to come to Utah, and with his wife crossed the Atlantic, and after purchasing a team of two yoke of oxen and a wagon at Florence, they commenced with other Saints, their perilous journey across the plains. Besides those hardships incidental to such a trip, he had the additional worry caused by the illness of his loving wife. Yet notwithstanding all this they reached their destination in ten weeks, arriviug in Utah on the 22nd day of September, 1861.

He located at once iu Goshen valley, where he has since resided, still believiug firmly in the religion which brought him here, and engaging actively in religious and beuevolent work. He has held the office of Elder for thirty years, aud in 1891 was ordained a High Priest, which office he holds today. Taking his life as a whole, even if not marked by great achievements, yet throughout it all, for nearly eighty years, there has been a firmness of purpose, with a steady determination to do rightly by his fellow man, together with an unswerving loyalty to his chosen faith which is well worthy of emulation and praise.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

Perhaps if the lives of all the pioneers were laid open before us we should scarcely find one who worked against such disadvantages, whose faith was so sorely tried, and yet achieved so much, as in the case of Richard Johnson, now deceased, and our pen seems almost too feeble to do justice to his untiring efforts to make a success of his temporal affairs, his loyal devotion to the Church and its teachings, and the sad but heroic manner in which he lost his life, although his memory will live long in the minds of those who knew him when upon this earth. He was the son of Richard Johnson and Ann Biddle, and was born June 15, 1842, in the town of Norton, county of Herefordshire, England, of humble parentage, and his labors began when scarcely more than a child by watching the poultry and geese upon his father's farm, which simple work he performed faithfully, until as each succeeding year brought to him additional strength, he was promoted to the post of farm boy, following the plough from early morning until dark, which laborious work he performed with often nothing but a crust of dry bread for his dinner.



Possessing scarcely any education, except that which he derived from a few weeks' instruction in the arts of reading and writing, a fact which would have discouraged most boys, he seemed to be imbued with that spirit of determination to succeed at any cost, which has been the stepping stone to success in the lives of many of our greatest men.

While but a mere child, at an age when he most needed the tender love and care of a mother, the inscrutable workings of Providence left him bereft of that parent, which while in itself perhaps the saddest calamity of his life, yet as it left him almost dependent upon his own exertions to obtain a livelihood, was possibly the means of stimulating him to greater efforts to succeed in life, as it brought to the fore any latent energy which the exigencies of the occasion demanded of him. His father, now a widower, with five children depending upon him for their daily bread, and only the pittance he earned each day by the sweat of his brow as a farm laborer to provide it, was unable to help the boy to any great extent, and therefore he took the responsibility upon his own shoulders, and by the work of his own hands undertook to secure for himself those necessaries of life which were indispensable to his existence, and in this way he passed year after year until he reached the age of fourteen.

At this accurred an important epoch in Richard Johnson's life, one which must from its very nature have changed the whole tide of his career, as his father, two sisters and himself emigrated to Utah, a journey attended by two sad events, viz: the death of his two sisters, one of whom died before reaching Utah, and the other upon the night of her arrival, His two elder brothers remained in England, they

not having embraced the gospel. They crossed the plains by the usual mode of conveyance in those days—an ox team—suffering from a scarcity provisions, the ravages of cholera, and other hardships incidental to such a long and hazardous journey, arriving in Utah in the fall of 1856.

His father settled in Pleasant Grove, at that time known as Battle Creek, and the first year the boy worked in Mill Creek, his total remuneration for that period being a pair of pants and a calico shirt. He then lived with his father at Battle Creek for two years, and at the age of seventeen he removed to Goshen, where he remained the balance of his life. He labored there with the same persistency which seemed to be part of his nature, identifying himself prominently with the Church, and December 4, 1864, he married Johannah Jorgensen, to whom he was as loving a husband as he had hitherto been a dutiful son and by whom he had eleven children, viz: Hannah, Mary Melisia, Lydia Ann, William R., Yera, Antony, Eva, Josephine, Alice, Urban, Florence and Harold Thomas.

In August, 1883, he was seriously hurt by a bank of clay caving in upon him, breaking his leg and otherwise injuring him and confining him to his bed for eight weeks.

He was president of the Teachers' Quorum, president of the Elders' Quorum and was ordained one of the seven presidents of Seventies in the fifteenth quorum of Seventies January 12, 1893, by B. H. Roberts, in addition to which he was a member of the ecclesiastical board until his death and at different times was one of the school trustees and a member of the Goshen water board.

In the fall of 1888 he was appointed to labor in the British conference, remaining there from November 28, 1888, until December 5, 1889, when he was honorably released on account of his eldest son's illness, who died one month after his father's return.

It was in such a manner that this man passed his life, conscientiously performing the labors imposed upon him, always ready to offer the hand of help and sympathy to those in need, teaching his eleven children the lessons of obedience and independence, at the same time obeying the wishes of those in authority.

His death occurred in Eureka July 14, 1896, at the age of fifty-four. On that day he left home in the morning, being unusually cheerful, with a load of farm produce, which he disposed of before dinner, but on account of the threatening condition of the weather he started for home at once, refusing an invitation to dine, and proceeded as far as the Eureka courthouse when the storm began. Here he accepted the invitation of the city marshal to rest, as the water was already rushing down the streets in river-like torrents. The force was so terrific that it carried a boy with it through the city sewer, although the marshal and Mr. Johnson risked their lives in their heroic attempts to save him. Friends and strangers rendered all possible assistance to save them, and did by the aid of ropes bring his companion from the seething current, but before Mr. Johnson could seize the rope he was struck by a floating plank and was never seen alive again. Some three hundred men formed a search party and after much hard labor they found his body on the 15th, one day later, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, buried ten feet under debris, having been carried through the sewer. Such was the end of the life of a man the memory of whose good deeds will never die, and who carved out for himself a successful career in spite of obstacles which might well have daunted any one.

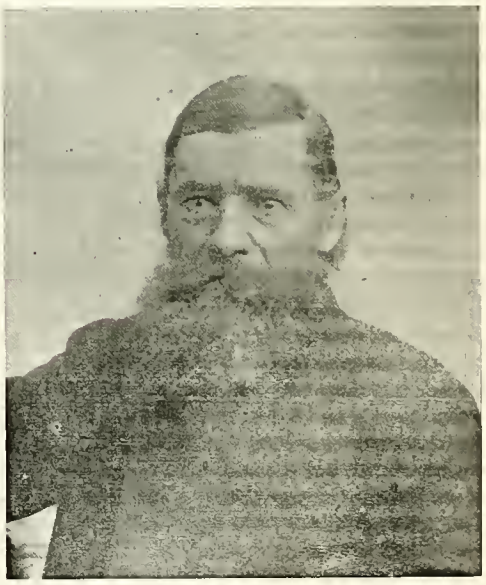
SPRING LAKE.

This settlement, whose inhabitants derive their living from the fruits of the earth, is about three miles south of Payson, and is presided over by the bishop of the second ward of Payson, Jonathan Page, Jr.

Some of Spring Lake's early residents are living there yet, among them being William Spainhower, James butler and William Barnett. It has a population of nearly two hundred.

JOHN HENRY SPAINHOWER.

As an old-time resident of Spring Lake and one who has had many remarkable experiences,



John Henry Spainhower is undoubtedly due to the credit of having had his share. His parents

were John Henry Spainhower and Sarah Woolff. He was born May 5, 1823, in Stokes County, North Carolina.

His education lasted about one month, during which time he learned but little more than the alphabet, as his father died when he was but twelve years old, and in order to help support his mother and younger brother and sisters, he hired out for ten cents per day, working with the negro slaves. Time rolled on and at early manhood we find him working on the same farm for 25 cents per day.

He not only learned farming, but also grist and lumber milling and the trade of a carpenter (which was also his father's occupation) and that of a wheelwright and shoemaker. When he was about twenty-four years of age in conjunction with his brother he bought 100 acres of land near his home, paying for it with their united labors.

On December 20, 1849, he married a Miss Margaret Ann Midkiff and has since raised a family of nine children, all of whom are now married and have families except the two eldest. The names of his children are Lucinda K., Jacob L., William H., Sarah T., Chanie E., John W., Emma F., Flora J. and Joseph A. He now has forty-five grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Soon after his marriage he disposed of his interest in the farm to his brother with the understanding that he assume the care of his mother, and went to Virginia, farming there for six years, after which he returned to his native locality and bought 100 acres of land adjoining his brother's farm,and entered into the business of making and repairing wagons, in addition to farming. Soon after this the civil war commenced, but being advocate of peace rather than of war, he did not enlist his services until it became absolutely necessary, when on December 12, 1864, he was forced to leave his family and shoulder arms, joining the Twenty-first Regiment, Company I, with General Lee in command. He figured in two battles and was taken prisoner in the last charge at Richmond and held for three months at Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake bay, until he took the oath of allegiance to the United States. After his release he returned to his home in North Carolina, where he engaged in his former labors.

Having become converted to the truths of Mormonism, he came to Utah, believing he could serve the Lord better here than elsewhere, coming by steamship and rail to Ogden; thence by team to Payson, leaving his home July 9, 1869, and arriving in Payson on the 6th of the following month. He remained in Payson about six weeks, removing thence to Spring Lake, which has since been his permanent home. There were four houses in the settlement at that time, and among the residents were B. F. Johnson and Asbury Park with their families.

Mr. Spainhower has had many and varied experiences, although it has always seemed to be his desire to lead a quiet, unobtrusive life, which is doubtless the reason he has not figured in public affairs, confining himself as much as was possible to providing a good home for himself and family and showing in his quiet way that he is still a firm believer in the faith he accepted so many years ago.

He assisted in the building of the temples in Utah; has held the offices of Teacher and Elder and was later ordained a High Priest, which priesthood he still retains. He now has a good home, working hard each day to maintain it, although he is somewhat advanced in years, makes it his proud boast, like the Village Blacksmith of old, that "He looks the whole world in the face, nor owes not any man."

CEDAR FORT.

At she base of the Oquirrh range of mountain, and on the Mercur and Tintic branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is the town of Cedar Fort.

In October, 1853, Allen Weeks and Eli Bennett (the present bishop) located in this place, and from time to time others arrived, until it has grown to a town of about two hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

John S. Hacking, John Drysdale, James Clarke and Barnes Rodeback are among those who have lived there many years, M. Rodeback being the postmaster and notary public. Although the rssidents engage in general farming, fruit and stock raising to some extent, the limited water supply hinders any great progress, or this town would soon gain a reputation second to none, as the soil here is very rich, only requiring an adequate supply of water for irrigation to make it one of the most fertile and productive sections in the county.

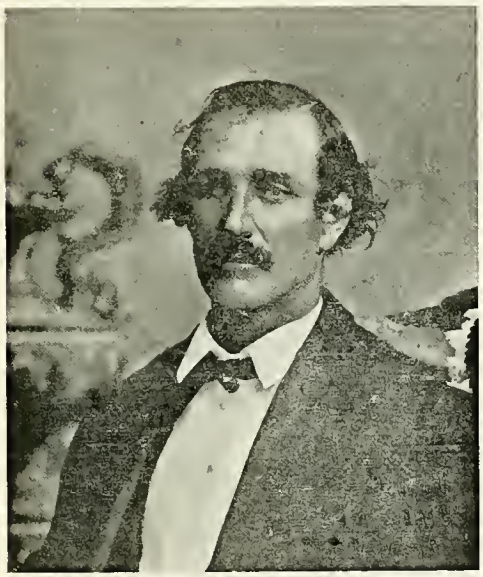
JOHN SAMSON HACKING.

Another pioneer, an old-time resident of Cedar Fort is John Samson Hacking, born September 16, 1836, in Preston, Lancashire, England. His parents were James Hacking and Jane Pierson, people in good circumstances of life, his father being a cabinet maker. His father died on the 12th of September, 1840.

His boyhood in England was passed in much the same manner as that of most boys, attending school part of the time and helping his mother until he reached that age when it became necessary for him to choose his vocation

in life, blacksmithing appearing to be the trade for which he had an especial aptitude.

Having become a believer in the gospel of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and being filled with a desire to assist in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God, he decided to act according to his religion convictions and emigrate to Utah—a purpose he carried out in the usual way—cross ng the Atlantic, braving the dangers of the ocean, and making the journey across the plains in a comfortable outfit. arriving in Utah in 1851, settling first in American Fork. He removed in 1853 to Cedar Fort, which has since been his permanent home. On May 5, 1856, he married Miss Jane Clark and has had



a family of fourteen children, whose names are: James, Harriet, Phœbe, Jane, Eleanor, John S., Henry, Charles L., Joseph, George A., Mary, Martha C., Orson and Thomas W.

Mr. Hacking accompanied Captain Gunnison's party on their expedition to California, a trip which will be remembered by those familiar with the earlier history of Utah. He was a director of the Cedar Fort Co-op from 1868 to 1876 and a school trustee for nine years. The office of watermaster has been held continuously by him for thirty-four years, and he has been a director of the water board since its organization. In 1862 he was ordained an Elder.

Mr. Hacking is a representative specimen of that type of hardy pioneer who, by years of laborious toil, possessing a spirit of energy and perseverance which knew not the meaning of the word "fail," have by their bold, intrepid dispositions made prosperous cities and towns, inhabited by an intelligent call of people, occupy the place where but a few years since the camp of the Indian alone indicated the presence of humanity. Rich agricultural districts now cover hundreds of square miles which in former years were a desolate waste of prairie, the wild sage being almost the only sign of vegetation, and all praise is due these early settlers, who endured hardships and privations in their untiring efforts to raise a deserted country to its present conditions, and they may well feel, in looking at the past, that they have a right to exclaim with Julius Cæsar, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

JANE HACKING.

For more than forty years a resident of Cedar Fort, the name of Mrs. Hacking is as familiar to its residents as that of the town itself.

She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Clark and was born in Preston, Lancashire, England Her parents were people in moderate circumstances, unable to give their daughter any educational advantages, and when she was but a child they emigrated to America, settling first in St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Clark was married May 5, 1856, to John Samson Hacking, her union being blessed by a family of fourteen children.

Since Mrs. Hacking's arrival at Cedar Fort she has interested herself in Church matters and since February 26, 1888, she has been a teacher in the Relief Society. In 1880 she was appointed first counsellor to the president of the Primary and September 20, 1887, she was elected to the presidency, which office she still holds. Mrs. Hacking was residing at Cedar Fort when a part of Johnson's army made an attack upon that place in the belief that some one who had shot one of their officers was secreted in that town, and here it may be remarked that the women have played no minor role in the formation of Utah. Their names and deeds may not occupy as prominent a place in the pages of its history, but nevertheless the patient endur-

ance, heroic fortitude and bravery they have exhibited at all times, thereby exerting a silent but powerful influence which has stimulated the men to greater efforts, deserves the respect and admiration of all mankind.

With the exception of a three months' residence in American Fork, Mrs. Hacking has lived at Cedar Fort since her arrival in Utah, and during that time has earned for herself the respect of the entire community.

LORENZO BARNES RODEBACK.

Mr. Rodeback was born in Nauvoo, Ill., March 11, 1843, his parents being James Rodeback and Phœbe Beagel. As the child of parents of moderate means, his father being a carpenter and wheelwright, most of Lorenzo's education was attained at home during spare moments.

Probably by right of heritance he possessed an aptitude for the carpenter and wheelwright trade, but like many more, circumstances and environments prevented him from following the bent of his inclination, in consequence of which his early labors were helping upon the farm in summer and freighting during the fall and winter.

He came to Utah in 1852, when only nine years of age, his parents having a comfortable outfit, consisting of a good wagon, three yoke of oxen and provisions enough to suffice for a family of seven three months. They arrived in Salt Lake City October 9, 1852, moving at once on to the farm of 'Squire D. H. Wells, at Battle Creek, from whence, in April, 1854, they removed to Cedar Valley. May 13, 1863, he left home as a teamster in one of the ox trains then operating with a view to assist in the immigration of the Saints from Florence, Neb. Leaving Salt Lake City, he joined Captain Harris' company at the head of Parley's canyon, making the journey, which was fraught with the usual dangers incident to crossing the plains, and arriving in Salt Lake by October 1st. He served as constable for Cedar Fort during the years 1866–76, and was interested in the Cedar Fort Co-operative Institution, which was organized in 1869. He rendered his services as secretary to that institution during the years 1870–75, and that he filled the many duties of that office in a thoroughly satisfactory manner may be deduced from the fact that in 1871 he was elected president, holding the two incumbencies together for four years, and retaining the presidency until December, 1879.

His marriage occurred June 7, 1875, to Mary Ellen Bassett, daughter of C. H. and Mary Knight Bassett, of Salt Lake City, and as years passed by their union was blessed by a family of nine children, to-wit: Roy Bassett, Lester Barnes, Milton Hardy, Douglas Fletcher, Myra Morette, Charles Howard, Mary Esther, Ruby Bassett and James Clive, all of whom are living except the last-named.

Mr. Rodeback was twice appointed and four times elected justice of the peace for Cedar Fort precinct, between the years 1875 and 1892. In June, 1875, he was appointed postmaster of Cedar Valley, to succeed his father, who died the preceding month, and he has attended to that office ever since, excepting from September, 1880 to June, 1881, during which period he was a temporary resident of Logan, and an almost uninterested term of office of nearly twenty-two years augurs well in favors Mr. Rodeback's trustworthiness and reliability, and is a record of which he may feel justly proud. Mr. Rodeback's family are all skilled musicians, their services in that direction being in constant demand, and the felicity attending many a ball and festive occasion has been greatly augmented by the inspiring, enlivening and melodious strains emanating from the instruments of this musical family.

LAKE SHORE.

As its name implies, this town is near the lake, being situated between that body of water and the Rio Grande Western Railroad.

Among those who saw its birth are John Varney, James Aitken and John F. Bellows.

Bishop L. Argyle attends to the spiritual needs of its residents, who are chiefly engaged in farming and stockraising.

It has a postoffice and a general merchandise store, and during the summer, when nature is at her best, its proximity to the lake makes it a very attractive spot.

Its population is about 650.

JOHN F. BELLOWS.

This old-time settler in Utah was born May 24, 1825, in Wayne County, Ill., his parents being James Bellows and Judith Hopper.

When quite a baby he was taken by his father to Jefferson County, where he passed his boyhood days until the year 1834, removing thence to Morgan County, where he lived until 1843. In 1832, when seven years of age, he was thrown from a horse, the fall being so severe that it resulted in dislocation of the spine, and although he recovered from the accident sufficiently to perform much hard labor, yet its effects are still visible. He received but little education, his services being too much in demand upon the farm at home, as his father's profession as a circuit preacher, kept him away most of the time.

After leaving Morgan County he went to Nauvoo, and when Mr. Bellows was eighteen years of age his father died, leaving the responsibility and care of two brothers and four sisters upon his hands.

Having heard and accepted the gospel as preached in the Mormon Church, he was baptized into that faith, and in the month of June, 1850, he left his home in a company formed under the command of Colonel Stephen Markham, following the old emigrant route, reaching Salt Lake City October 5, 1850. The trip across the plains was acsomplished without any notable events beyond the customary meetings with Indians, who allowed them to proceed unmolested upon their way when their hostile progensities had been propitiated by donations of cloth, etc.

After a week's sojourn in Salt Lake City he removed to Provo for five months; and March 10, 1851, he took his family to Payson, where he resided until 1873, when he made his permanent home at Lake Shore. He was with Colonel Markham in pursuit of Indians through San, Pete County in 1853, and upon one occasion having a narrow escape in the Payson canyon, being exposed to a fusillade of bullets, from which, strange as it may seem, he received no injury.

From his boyhood Mr. Bellows has led an active, industrious life, working hard for the support of his family, meeting at times with obstacles which would have discouraged most men, but, however dark the outlook appeared, he seemed to be imbued with a spirit of hopefulness which enabled him to always look upon matters from their brightest aspect, believing that with perseverance and courage he would eventually succeed in lifting the dark threatening clouds which hovered over the horizon of his future, and to this hopeful spirit, which was ever a prominent trait in the lives of Utah's pioneers, can be traced the success which attended their efforts and has brought this state to its present prosperous condition.

He also participated in the Tintic and Black Hawk wars. June 15, 1848, he was married to Marilla Plumb and has had eight children, viz: James Martin, John Marion, Sarah Marilla, Judith Abigail, Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith Charles Henry, Agnes D., Elizabeth, and he has an adopted daughter, Mary Elva.. Mr. Bellows has acted as a home missionary and was a member of the police force in Payson for six years. He has met with many accidents in his life, which his hardy constitution has enabled him to survive, and there is every indication of his continuing a life of activity for many years.

THISTLE.

RICHARD WEBLEY WESTWOOD.

As an illustration of what may be accomplished when one possesses the qualities of industry and perseverance, perhaps the life of Richard Webley Westwood may well be cited as a case in point. He started his career on April 25, 1835, in the village of Little Catskill, Worcester County, England, as the son of Joseph and Ann Westwood, remaining with his parents in his native village until he was fourteen years of age. His father was a nail maker, poor and unable to give his boy much in the way of educational advantages, most of that which he has acquired being self-taught. In 1849 he came with his parents to the United States, locating in St. Louis.

He appeared to have an especial aptitude for masonry, although it was not until later years that he had an opportunity to display his abilities in that direction, as while in St. Louis he

earned his living driving teams until the spring of 1852. On April 12th of that year, he being a member of the Mormon Church and his parents having both died, he started with his uncle, William Hurst, for Utah, and while en route making the acquaintance of a Mr. John Clark, who has since identified himself with the firm of Clark, Eldredge & Co. of Salt Lake City.

During the journey across the plains the usual encounters with Indians was experienced, upon one occasion the Indians demanding a toll of $1 per wagon to cross a bridge a few miles west of the Missouri river, and to obviate which it became necessary to concentrate their forces into a guard of escort, and these preparations for defense appeared to inspire

the Indians with such awe and respect that they desisted from their attempts at extortion.

He arrived in Utah August 28, 1852, settling first in Salt Lake City, removing nearly two years later to Springville. Ten years later, on March 19, 1864, he went to Ephraim, returning to Springville March 19, 1865. From Springville business took him to Fair View, San Pete county, and May 2, 1887, he located in Thistle, where he still resides.

His life has been one of strange vicissitudes, having at different periods posed as actor, hotel manager, justice of the peace, lawyer, soldier and postmaster, particulars of each of which will be given here.

On June 7, 1859, in Springville he was married to Miss Catherine Dallin, daughter of Tobias Dallin, and was blessed as a result with nine children: Catherine M., Eliza Violet, Richard Dallin, Anthea, Mercy M., Marion May, Julia Temperance, Daisy Dean and Sylvia Sophia.

He possesses considerable historic talent, and at one time was favorably known as an actor of considerable promise, making his first appearance upon the stage as a member of the Springville Dramatic company. He has always figured more or less in the military service, commencing in 1853, taking part in the Indian wars until 1872. He was first lieutenant in Captain Boyer's company in Springville in 1865-7 and from 1870 to 1874 was captain of a cavalry company in Fair View.

In 1877-8 he was a school trustee in Fair View and city attorney for two years, also city justice from 1882 to 1887 and precinct justice of the peace from 1880 to 1887, and notary public for San Pete county from 1882 to 1887, holding the three latter offices at the same time. He is today a school trustee for the Thistle school district, having held the office nine years, and has been postmaster of Thistle since May 5, 1887. He was elected justice of the peace for Thistle precinct in 1889 and attended to the duties of that office until 1894, and at the last election, November 3, 1896, he was re-elected, showing that he still enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Thistle. During his incumbency as city attorney for Fair View the city council at his instigation asked the Territorial Legislature to reduce the limits of their city, a request which was granted, and Fair View was the first city in the Territory in which this was done; but Mr. Westwood should feel justly proud in knowing that it was chiefly owing to his instrumentality that the desired object was accomplished.

WALTER H. HUISH.

About seventy years ago in the village of Uley, Gloncestershire, England, there was ushered into this world one who has since by his own exertions achieved for himself a name worthy of his deeds and which is known throughout Utah. His parents were Edward Huish and Elizabeth Ball.

Most children are blessed with a father who provides for and educates them until they are old enough to assume the burden of their support, but Walter Henry Huish commenced life without even this advantage, his mother being left a widow before the birth of her youngest son.

The mother being left to provide a living for her orphan children, apprenticed herself to the proprietors of a woolen factory, where she worked with her infant by her side.

The earliest labors performed by Walter H. were in the same factory with his mother until at eight years of age he began to learn the trade of a machinist and was for several years changed from one department to another until he became familiar with the trade in all of its many branches.

When thirteen years of age his mother died, and the boy moved to Birmingham, engaging in

the manufacture of the first pins constructed with solid heads.

Religion seems to have been strongly implanted in the boy, inherited undoubtedly from his mother, and in 1855 he joined the Mormon Church in Birmingham, being baptized by Elder Clark, and at the ensuing conference he was ordained a Priest by John Banks.

His wife, Ann Smith, whom he married June 12, 1848, was also a member of the Church, having joined it in opposition to the wishes of her parents.

Mr. Huish with his wife and infant babe left England in the fall of 1849 for New Orleans in the ship James Pennel, and upon their arrival in this country proceeded up the Misissipi to St. Louis, where he remained ten years with the exception of a brief interval spent in Council Bluffs. In 1859 he sold his business and removed to Utah, settling in Payson, where he has since lived, although he returned to St. Louis in 1860 upon business, returning in 1861 with the patterns of a planing machine and engine lathe, which he constructed while in the east.

The encouragement and upbuilding of home industries has always been the aim of Mr. Huish and to attain these ends he has allowed no opportunity to pass which might assist in developing the commercial industries and business activity of Payson.

The demands of a country town not being sufficient to support the machine business, he entered into the manufacture of furniture and all the various forms of woodwork used in housebuilding and has met with a success that has been marked in its character and of the most useful nature.

Mr. Huish has had to contend with many difficulties, but by years of hard labor and patience he has received his reward as his present business plainly indicates. Today the house of which he is the founder has its store on D street between Ninth and Tenth streets, a cut of the building being shown elsewhere, and the large and extensive factory is located on the corner of Ninth and Jay streets.

The house is known under the firm name of W. H. Huish & Son, John Edward, his eldest son and partner being the bishop of the first ward of Payson.

Under the experienced management of these two gentlemen who have brought to bear their resources of long experience and thorough skill, this establishment has bounded into popular favor and enjoys an extensive trade. The well selected, choice and splendid stock consists of furniture, carpets, wall paper, glass and queensware, stoves, paints and painters' supplies, while at the factory may be seen sash, doors, mouldings, lumber, combination fence, etc.

Mr. Huish is a gentlemun of the highest mercantile standing and has contributed most materially to the commercial supremacy of Payson, being always keenly alive to the city's interests, and in this he has been most ably assisted by his son, Bishop John Edward Huish, and the honorable business career of both these gentlemen justly entitles them to the reputation they have secured.

PLEASANT VALLEY JUNCTION.

Situated almost on the county line at its southern limit and on the main line of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, at an elevation of 7,180.

There are several small settlements in Utah county, but which, being really miniatures of the larger towns in regard to the lives and pursuits of the people and of comparative minor importance, we have not attempted to describe separately, but classed them together, thus:

Homansville,	population	about	20
Highland,	"	"	170
Tucker,	"	"	180
Vineyard,	"	"	240

BENJAMIN.

Lying to the west of the Rio Grande Western and Oregon Short Line Railroads, between Spanish Fork and Payson is the town of Benjamin, typical in most respects of other towns of its size in Utah county. It was founded in 1868 by settlers from Payson, and prominent among those who saw it in its infancy are Mrs Elizabeth Stewart and Richards Yates. There is a large store, which carries a well assorted stock of merchandise, and a new creamery recently completed, is of great convenience to the dairymen. Agricultural labors and stock raising provide a means of living to most of its inhabitants, who number about 600 souls.

There are two churches—Mormon and Presbyterian— Rev. Robert Smith pastor of the latter.

DAVID HONE.

There is possibly no county in the whole of England which is so interesting and possesses as many points of historic interest as Oxfordshire, and it was in this county, in the town of Boricut, that David Hone was born, July 3, 1837. His parents were far from being wealthy, Mr. Hone being a weaver, and were not able to give their son David many educational advantages, but he being a boy possessing great aspirations, he resolved to obtain by his own exertions that which his parents were unable to give him. The little pocket money he obtained was laid aside, penny by penny, until he had saved enough to pay for his tuition at night-school, and after his daily labors were ended, it was his delight to devote his evenings in mentally improving himself.

His boyhood was passed in the manufacturing town of Coventry, Warwickshire, where he followed the occupation peculiar to that region, viz, weaving and dyeing, and in later years engaged in farming. In December, 1857, when twenty years of age, he joined the Mormon Church, and five years later emigrated to Utah. He left England April 19, 1862, on the John J. Boyd, crossing the Atlantic and reaching New York in forty-four days. From the eastern metropolis he paid his fare to Florence, where he worked for a short time and earned a few dollars to purchase some little trifles for the journey to the west. He left Florence July 2, 1862, accompanied by his wife Sarah, whom he mar-

ried at Coventry September 23, 1860, and traveled over the old emigrant trail on the north side of the Platte River, the company being under the command of Captain Omer Duncan.

Upon one occasion, while camping for lunch, his wife and child were lying under the wagon to rest and escape the intense heat, when the train suddenly took fright, and but for Mr. Hone's foresight and prompt action those dearest to him would undoubtedly have been injured seriously, if not fatally. In his endeavor to rescue his family his arm was badly lacerated from the shoulder to the elbow.

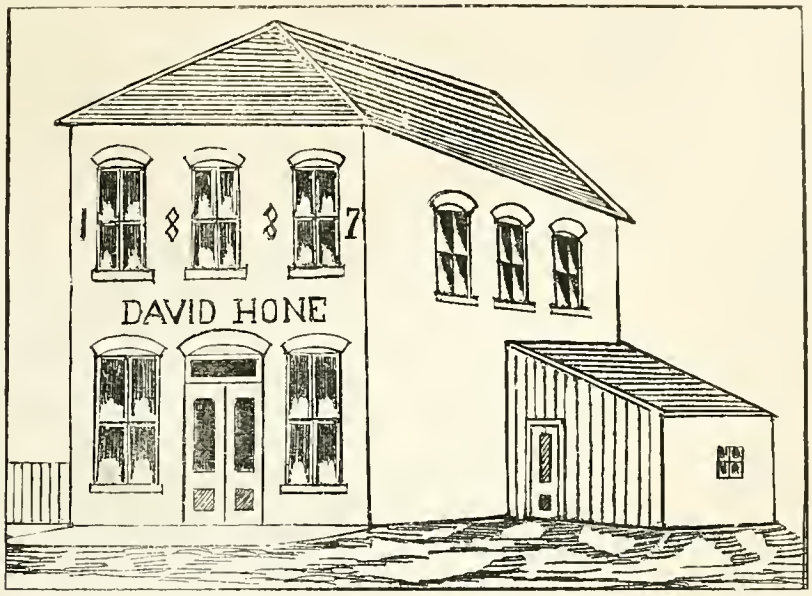
He reached Utah September 23, 1862, and made his home in Provo, entering into farm life for several years, and also working for the Spanish Fork South Field Irrigation Company.

During the Indian troubles, although being unable to take an active part in them himself, he sacrificed everything he possessed to assist those who participated in the struggle, and devoted his time in attending to the crops of the absent ones. In 1876 he removed to Benjamin, his present residence, and opened a general merchandise store, which he still conducts.

In addition to the store he has had the honor of being the postmaster for nearly five years, and still performs the duties pertaining to that

office in a highly creditable manner. He has had six children, their names being, Sarah Jane, David, John H., Almara, Alfred and George A.

For over twenty years he has lived in Benjamin, and among its citizens there is perhaps no one who is more liked and respected, or who enjoys the confidence of the community than Mr. David Hone.



ALPINE CITY.

This little town, nestling at the foot of the mountains lies in a northeasterly direction, about six miles from American Fork. It was first settled in 1850, by George Patten and Isaac Houston, Isaac H. Vail and others, the town being originally known as Mountainvale, in honor of the last-named settler. Albert Marsh is the present bishop. Population, 450.

FAIRFIELD.

Situated about one and a half miles from Fairfield switch on the Mercur branch of the Oregon Short Line is this rural town. Among its original settlers who are residing there today are William Thomas, William H. Carson, Sr., Charles Burchell and James McLane, the latter being one of Johnson's army. It has a daily mail, Sundays excepted, Miss McLane being the postmistress. The population is about 155.

THISTLE.

Thistle is a railroad town on the main line of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, which connects at this point with the San Pete and Sevier Valley branch.

The elevation is 5,060 feet.

CLINTON.

This is a small settlement of about two hundred inhabitants, located upon the San Pete and Sevier branch of the Rio Grande Western Railroad, its industries being almost solely in the tilling of the soil and kindred occupations. It was first settled in August, 1880, by John Spencer and Hyrum Seely.

Presiding Elder Henry Elmer looks after the ecclesiastical affairs of Clinton.